

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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CONTENTS

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NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Burundi

| | |
|--|---|
| Government Vows Not To Interfere in Rwanda [Bujumbura Radio] | 1 |
| Reaffirms Neutrality [Bujumbura Radio] | 1 |
| Funerals Held for Late President, Ministers [AFP] | 1 |

Rwanda

| | |
|--|---|
| RPF, Government Discuss Possibility of Cease-Fire [London International] | 1 |
| Belgian UN Commander Pessimistic [Paris International] | 2 |
| Government: Fighting Must End Before Talks Can Begin [AFP] | 2 |
| RPF Lists Conditions for Talks on Cease-Fire [Radio Muhabura] | 3 |
| Army Responds to RPF Cease-Fire Conditions [AFP] | 4 |
| Kigali Airport Reportedly Falls to Rebels [Paris TV] | 4 |
| RPF Said Still Resolved To Capture Kigali [Paris Radio International] | 4 |
| UN Commander Comments on RPF Capability [London International] | 4 |
| Minister Says Belgian Forces Actively Helping RPF [Brussels Radio] | 5 |
| Patriotic Front Announces Release of 600 Detainees [Radio Muhabura] | 6 |
| Border Closed With Zaire; Refugee Flow Halted [London International] | 6 |
| RPF Radio Says Death Toll Exceeds 26,000 [Radio Muhabura] | 6 |

EAST AFRICA

Tanzania

| | |
|---|---|
| Measures Adopted To Ensure Border Security [Dar es Salaam Radio] | 7 |
| Intervention in Rwanda Possible To Protect Citizens [Dar es Salaam Radio] | 7 |

Uganda

| | |
|--|---|
| Second Phase of Army Demobilization To Begin [Kampala Radio] | 7 |
| Western Donors Aid Demobilization [AFP] | 7 |

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

| | |
|--|----|
| De Klerk, Buthelezi, Ramaphosa Meet in Pretoria | 8 |
| 'Last Ditch Attempt' at Deal [SAPA] | 8 |
| Trilateral Talks End 'Temporarily' [SAPA] | 8 |
| ANC Team Working on Changes in Government [SUNDAY TIMES 17 Apr] | 8 |
| Inkatha Freedom Party's 'War Plans' Detailed [SUNDAY NATION 17 Apr] | 9 |
| IFP Youth Brigade Decides To Postpone March [SAPA] | 10 |
| Further on Postponement of March [Johannesburg TV] | 11 |
| Police Welcome IFP Decision [SAPA] | 11 |
| IFP Youth Brigade Submits Demands to Government [SAPA] | 12 |
| Zulu King Appeals to Subjects To End Killings [Johannesburg Radio] | 12 |
| King Expected To Consider Agreement on Future Role [SAPA] | 12 |
| Natal Boer Commando Affirms Support for Zulu King [Johannesburg TV] | 12 |
| Government Funding of Zulu 'Bantustan' Condemned [SUNDAY TIMES 17 Apr] | 13 |

| | |
|---|----|
| Police Find Injured Men in Cell at ANC Offices [Johannesburg Radio] | 14 |
| Captives Reportedly IFP Members [Johannesburg TV] | 14 |
| ANC Spokesman Comments [SAPA] | 14 |
| ANC Official Pledges Investigation [Gaborone Radio] | 14 |
| NP Comments on Incident [Johannesburg Radio] | 14 |
| Security Committee: 20 Killed in Natal Over Weekend [SAPA] | 15 |
| Security Forces Prepare for Possible Election Unrest [Johannesburg Radio] | 15 |
| Police Chief Reportedly Backed Arms Sale to KwaZulu [Johannesburg Radio] | 15 |
| General Denies Approving Arms Deal [WEEKEND STAR 16-17 Apr] | 15 |
| Reserve Bank Warns Against Taking Rands 'Offshore' [PRETORIA NEWS 16 Apr] | 16 |
| Effects of Violence, Failed Summit on Economy Viewed [WEEKEND STAR 16-17 Apr] | 17 |
| Plan To Evacuate Portuguese Nationals Reported [Johannesburg Radio] | 18 |
| South African Press Review for 17 Apr [SUNDAY TIMES 17 Apr, etc] | 18 |
| South African Press Review for 18 Apr [THE CITIZEN 15 Apr, etc] | 19 |

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

| | |
|--|----|
| Mediator Receives UNITA Proposal on Elections [Luanda TV] | 21 |
| UNITA's Valentim Says Accord on Elections Possible [Voz do Galo Negro] | 21 |
| Says Nobody 'Officially' Backs War [SAPA] | 21 |
| Government Delegation Presents Proposal on Elections [Luanda TV] | 21 |
| UNITA Radio Reports on Meeting [Voz do Galo Negro] | 21 |
| Two Red Cross Aircraft Crash in Benguela [Voz do Galo Negro] | 22 |
| Radio Reports on Clashes in Cuito, N'Dalatando [Voz do Galo Negro] | 22 |
| Air Force Bombs N'Dalatando [Voz do Galo Negro] | 22 |
| MPLA Troops Shell Bie [Voz do Galo Negro] | 22 |

Lesotho

| | |
|--|----|
| Prime Minister Addresses Parliament, Appeals for Calm [Maseru Radio] | 23 |
| Several Ministers Said Still Fearing for Their Lives [SAPA] | 23 |
| Commonwealth Envoys Begin Efforts To Resolve Crisis [SAPA] | 23 |
| Meet With Mediation Group [Maseru Radio] | 24 |
| Envoy Comments on Meeting With Officers [London International] | 24 |

Swaziland

| | |
|---|----|
| Chief Alleges Volksfront Training Cadres in North [SAPA] | 25 |
| Says AWB Holding Political Meetings [THE SWAZI OBSERVER 18 Apr] | 25 |

WEST AFRICA

Niger

| | |
|--|----|
| One Dead, 20 Injured in Niamey Demonstrations [AFP] | 26 |
| Main Opposition Leaders Arrested [AFP] | 26 |
| President Reacts to Call for Civil Disobedience [Libreville Radio] | 26 |

Nigeria

| | |
|---|----|
| Jos Curfew Relaxed; Situation 'Back to Normal' [Lagos TV] | 27 |
|---|----|

Burundi

Government Vows Not To Interfere in Rwanda

EA1704140694 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale
du Burundi Radio in Kirundi 1030 GMT 17 Apr 94

[Text] A communique from the Office of the Prime Minister thanks Burundians for their exemplary behavior during the past days when we were mourning the head of state. At a time when Burundians who fled to Rwanda are returning home, Burundi is ready to welcome them [words indistinct] peace and the reconstruction work.

Concerning Rwanda, the Burundi Government says that the Rwandan question should have a peaceful solution. Burundi will not interfere in the country's political problems. The Burundi Government affirmed that no attack against Rwanda would emanate from Burundi.

Reaffirms Neutrality

EA1704200294 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale
du Burundi Radio in French 1100 GMT 17 Apr 94

[Text] The Burundi Government is satisfied with the peaceful and dignified way the burial ceremonies for President Ntaryamira were carried out. In a communique issued 17 April, the government declares the following: A day after the funeral ceremonies of President Cyprien Ntaryamira, the Burundi Government once again thanks and hails the Burundi people for the good behavior, wisdom, and dignity they showed during the national mourning ceremony in honor of the late president of the Republic and Ministers Bernard Ciza and Cyriaque Ciza.

Burundi welcomes Burundians who took refuge in Rwanda and who are returning en masse, and it takes this opportunity to invite them to join other citizens with a view to strengthening peace and to take part in the country's reconstruction in a spirit of tolerance and reconciliation.

To the Rwandan people faced with the civil war, the Burundi Government reiterates the calls it made on the day of the funeral and on previous days, notably the call of 12 April which urged them to follow the path of dialogue. The Burundi Government once again calls on Rwandan brothers at war to lay down their arms. Burundi urges them to come together so that, through frank dialogue, they end the war immediately. The Burundi Government assures the Rwandan people, that in connection with the political crisis being experienced by Rwanda, Burundi observes and will continue to observe strict neutrality. It assures Rwanda, in particular, that no aggression against Rwanda will be perpetrated from Burundi territory.

Funerals Held for Late President, Ministers

AB1704125694 Paris AFP in English 2339 GMT 16 Apr 94

[Text] Bujumbura, April 17 (AFP)—Funeral services were held here Saturday [16 April] for Burundi president Cyprien Ntaryamira and two of his cabinet ministers who died in a plane crash April 6 that also took the life of Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana.

The crash of the Rwandan presidential jet occurred as the aircraft was approaching the airport in the Rwandan capital Kigali on a flight from Tanzania, where the two leaders had discussed efforts to end friction between the Hutu and Tutsi groups afflicting both countries.

Rwandan authorities charged that the plane had been shot down, although officials here have spoken only of an "accident."

While Burundi remained calm after the incident, inter-ethnic fighting erupted in Rwanda and has now left at least 20,000 people dead and caused thousands of refugees to stream into neighboring countries.

The Burundi cabinet members who perished in the crash were Communications Minister Cyriaque Simbizi and Planning Minister Bernard Ciza.

Rwanda

RPF, Government Discuss Possibility of Cease-Fire

AB1504195094 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 15 Apr 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The battle for the Rwandan capital, Kigali, continued overnight and today. The RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front] rebels went back to war against government forces following the atrocities in Kigali after the death of President Habyarimana in a plane crash last week. The RPF apparently mounted a (pincer) movement around the capital, and there have reports of fighting in the south of the city. Well, today the United Nations brokered a meeting between the RPF and the government to discuss the possibilities of a cease-fire. Our correspondent Mark Doyle is in Kigali. Aba Saleh asked him what was the outcome:

[Begin recording] [Doyle] Well, senior civilian United Nations official said that a cease-fire had not been signed and that there was no cease-fire. However, that they thought it was very positive that this first meeting had taken place and it does seem that this is the.... [pauses] Even though a cease-fire was not signed, the fact that the two parties could get together is the best news we have had for a week, although, of course, without a cease-fire the fighting could continue and there are still a great many extremely serious issues to address.

[Saleh] You say they said that it was good news that the two parties could get together. Now, can you tell us something about the logistics of the meeting? Where was it held and how did they arrive?

[Doyle] It was held at the Meridien Hotel, which is in the central-north of Kigali. It was the result of intensive efforts by General Dallaire, the UN commander and, no doubt, his other liaison officers, who worked with the RPF and the government side. They arrived at the hotel which was guarded, and on the roof were Tunisian soldiers with some very fierce-looking weapons. There were a lot of Senegalese involved as well, and 2C Ghanaians and the others who were guarding the hotel, and some Bangladeshis. The Bangladeshis, in fact, drove the two sides to the meeting in large white armored personnel carriers which are made of very thick metal. Those small arms can't pierce the shell. And then they left in the same vehicles, back to their respective armed camps.

[Saleh] And no indication yet of what the points of disagreement were?

[Doyle] No, I'm afraid I can't give you any details of what actually took place inside. None of the participants said anything substantial as they dashed out of the lobby of the hotel and into these big white vehicles driven by the Bangladeshis.

[Saleh] And would you say that the RPF is negotiating from a position of strength? Does it hold much of the country or many positions in the capital?

[Doyle] It holds some positions in the capital, in the north, and in the center, and the Rwandan Army is [words indistinct] resisting, holds also some very important parts, including the embassy area. All the embassies are abandoned now... [pauses] the main Army camp. They appear also to hold important positions around the strategically very important airport in the northeast of the city. And so both sides hold important areas.

[Saleh] And has there been much fighting today?

[Doyle] Not compared with three or four days ago, when it was very heavy. There have been some sporadic exchanges of mortar and small arms and machinegun fire, anti-aircraft guns not used against aircraft [words indistinct], and the point I heard... [pauses] What I saw was a multiple rocket launcher, and United Nations officials couldn't confirm that, although they don't know all the weapons that are in the town. The town is awash with weapons. This fighting was relatively sporadic, and they may well [words indistinct] been in certain circumstances the activities of bandits rather than direct military clashes. [end recording]

Belgian UN Commander Pessimistic

LD1504192594 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 15 Apr 94

[Text] Army and RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front] leaders met this afternoon for the first time in eight days, since

the fighting broke out. Their talks lasted about one hour, and they are due to resume tomorrow. For now, no agreement has been reached, no cease-fire signed. On the ground, things seem to be calming down, as Colonel Luc Marchal, commander of the Belgian UN peacekeeping forces, explained to Thierry Perret:

[Begin recording] [Marchal] We have seen a certain stabilization, which means that the fighting has died down somewhat, one could say that it has all but stopped, though there have been a few flare-ups. A series of political negotiations are going on, which should allow them to clarify their positions. It is clear that with what has happened in the last 10 days, I do not know, we cannot expect things to stabilize overnight, but, well, I am quite skeptical at the moment as to the chances of a solution or a definitive status quo [sentence as heard].

[Perret] Do you have the feeling in Kigali today that the RPF can take the town?

[Marchal] The RPF has massed to the north of the town. It has brought in regular units which progressed quite normally. I think that it had hoped that these battalions could infiltrate and win a victory from within, but it seems that these units that have been infiltrated have got as far as they are likely to get, and that in order to take the city, the RPF will now have to use all its available means. [end recording]

Government: Fighting Must End Before Talks Can Begin

AB1604190594 Paris AFP in English 1848 GMT 16 Apr 94

[By Annie Thomas]

[Excerpts] Kigali, April 16 (AFP)—Rwandan rebel leaders demanded the dissolution of the interim government as a precondition for entering truce talks, AFP learnt here Saturday [16 April], as renewed fighting rocked the capital and trapped refugees and UN troops at the airport. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile the chief of staff of the interim government's forces issued his own set of truce conditions, appealing for an immediate halt to all fighting in the east African country, as media sources reported heavy arms clashes between the two sides in the capital Saturday afternoon.

The airport was another flashpoint, with Belgian Foreign Minister Willy Claes saying Saturday in Brussels that some 400 Belgian UN peacekeeping troops were "trapped like rats" there and under imminent threat of a rebel attack. [passage omitted]

A second bilateral session scheduled for Saturday in a hotel in a rebel-held sector of Kigali had yet to get under way at 6:00 p.m. (1600 GMT) in Kigali, AFP learnt. The meeting was called to discuss both sides' ceasefire proposals under the auspices of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR).

In Brussels, Claes told journalists his troops were "trapped like rats ... We have information from very good sources that armed Rwandan (rebel) forces are preparing to attack the airport, while the chaos in Kigali is growing by the hour and anti-Belgian sentiment is still intense." Claes added that the commander of UNAMIR, General Romeo Dallaire, had been charged with ensuring the safe departure of the Belgian troops along with around 100 European and Rwandan refugees still at the airport. "There is no time to lose, the runway at Kigali airport is in danger of being destroyed," he said.

Belgium has decided to pull out its troops from Rwanda, where 10 days of inter-ethnic bloodletting has ravaged the country and left thousands dead since the April 6 death of the country's long-ruling Hutu president Juvenal Habyarimana, whose plane is thought to have been destroyed by rocket fire.

Reporters witnessed from their hotel as violent heavy arms exchanges rocked the eastern side of the Kigali Saturday afternoon, the combats centred on a communications centre equipped with a satellite broadcast receiver. [passage omitted]

In a document received by AFP in Nairobi, the government forces' chief of staff, Colonel Marcel Gatsinzi, called for "an immediate end to fighting and military operations" in Rwanda as one of a series of "mechanisms to be put in place to help ensure a return to peace. He demanded an end to "punitive expeditions and revenge operations led by the RPF," and called on rebel radio to end its "provocative campaign of lies."

Government forces also called for frequent meeting between themselves and RPF commanders to help put an end to attacks by renegade forces, and the establishment of emergency aid corridors to feed "forces on both sides." [passage omitted]

RPF Lists Conditions for Talks on Cease-Fire

EA1704203394 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in English to Rwanda 1900 GMT 16 Apr 94

[Text] In an attempt to seek a solution for the current war in Rwanda, a meeting took place at Hotel Meridien in Kigali yesterday. The meeting was between Army officers in the Rwanda Government and Rwandan Patriotic Army [RPA] officers. UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda [UNAMIR] was there and observers and mediators. On the side of UNAMIR, present were Dr. Jacques-Roger Booh Booh, Major General Dollaire, and Colonel Caner. In the RPF part, there was Lieutenant Col. Kayonga and Maj. Rwigamba. The Rwandan Government was represented by five Army officers, including Col. Gapfizi, Lt. Col. Rwabalinda and Maj. Gakara. Before any negotiations for a cease-fire can take place, RPF gave the following conditions to the Rwandan Government soldiers:

1. To stop the widespread killings. This should be enforced in the following manner:

- a) restore telephone communications in the National Development Council [CND] building and also restore telephone services for internal and external uses;
- b) the two sides must check on whether the killings have stopped and assess what has been spoiled or damaged;
- c) it should be made easy and possible for the journalists to enter and visit CND;
- d) release and announce a list of all politicians killed in the violence; and
- e) allow or permit people, organizations who want to help.

2. To denounce and condemn the Presidential Guards for what they have done. This should be done in the following manner:

- a) remind them that they are soldiers and have to behave accordingly;
- b) disarm them and keep them in a camp where they are under strict control of RPA and the government Army pending court trials;
- c) abolish the Presidential Guard;
- d) hunt all those members of the Presidential Guard who have escaped wherever they may be in and out of the country;
- e) denounce the violent acts of Presidential Guards on Radio Rwanda four times a day and in both French and Kinyarwanda languages. The nature and form of the announcement will be agreed upon by the two sides before it goes to radio.

3. To denounce and imprison all the groups that have taken part in the acts of violence like murdering, raping, looting and destroying property. This should be done in the following manner:

- a) denounce and punish the leadership of the national Gendarmerie for not taking any action to stop the violence; this should be announced on Radio Rwanda four times a day and in French and Kinyarwanda languages;
- b) try in the court of law and imprison those who are found guilty;
- c) announce on Radio Rwanda four times a day and in French and Kinyarwanda to ask civilians to surrender arms and ammunition in their possession;
- d) stop immediately from work the leaders who are suspected of collaborating with the killer groups;
- e) arrest and imprison politicians and journalists who have taken part in encouraging violence; and
- f) stop Radio Television Libre des Mille Collines [RTL] completely and use only Radio Rwanda to broadcast selected programs and to restore radio and television workers, only those who are known for clean political lines.

4. Denounce the self-imposed government and its president. This should be done in the following manner:

- a) use radio statements to denounce the government four times a day in French and Kinyarwanda languages;
- b) the so-called government should return and handover government property or documents in their possession;
- c) examine what that government has done with a view to the misuse of funds or property;

d) any member of this government who might have taken part in or encouraged acts of violence should be tried and brought to justice.

All the above must be observed and fulfilled before any cease-fire talks can begin.

Army Responds to RPF Cease-Fire Conditions

AB1804084094 Paris AFP in English 0720 GMT 18 Apr 94

[By Annie Thomas]

[Excerpts] Kigali, 18 Apr (AFP)—Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) rebels kept up the pressure on government forces in Kigali overnight, with fierce mortar and cannon-fire exchanges aimed to weaken the Army's resolve, a military spokesman said. "It's a classic technique, to weaken the opponent psychologically and physically, to keep him awake," he told AFP.

The spokesman was speaking at the Meridien Hotel in the capital, situated on the front line in the northeast of the capital, which is disputed by government and rebel forces. Intermittent bursts of gunfire rang out during the night from the surrounding hills. [passage omitted]

Rwandan state radio said late Sunday [17 April] that government forces had responded to a set of RPF preconditions for talks issued by the Tutsi-dominated movement on Saturday, but failed to indicate the tenor of the response.

Abdul Kabia of the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda told AFP Sunday the Armed Forces had accepted a rebel demand for joint patrols by security forces and its guerrillas to restore order. They also agreed to the principle of a judicial inquiry into the bloodshed in Kigali. But it was unclear how they had responded to the rebels' insistence that the government and the presidential guard—accused of horrific atrocities—be disbanded.

Many of the RPF conditions are thought unacceptable to the new Armed Forces Chief Augustin Bizimungu—branded a "Hutu hardliner" by the RPF—appointed Saturday to replace General Deogratias Nsabimana, killed with the president.

Kigali Airport Reportedly Falls to Rebels

LD1604113594 Paris France-2 Television Network in French 1100 GMT 16 Apr 94

[Excerpts] The UN Security Council is trying to negotiate a cease-fire in Rwanda. Meanwhile, after the departure of the Belgian and French paras, the fighting and the massacres have resumed. Francois Cornet reports:

[Cornet] Kigali airport, a strategic point in the Rwandan war, fell this morning after the last Belgian and French paras left yesterday. Since dawn, the Rwanda Patriotic

Front rebels have pounded the airport runways and installations, where 450 Blue Berets have taken refuge. [passage omitted]

In the chaos, the Belgian paras last night managed at the last moment to save some 50 Tutsi children hiding in an orphanage surrounded by the mainly Hutu soldiers of the Presidential Guard. [passage omitted]

RPF Said Still Resolved To Capture Kigali

LD1704222794 Paris Radio France International in French 2130 GMT 17 Apr 94

[Excerpts] In Rwanda, fighting grew more intense in the capital today. Fighting between the armed forces and the Patriotic Front [RPF] even reached the center of Kigali. UNAMIR [United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda] reported intense fighting with light weapons and shells lasting for about two hours.

Dug in at the old parliament building, which dominates the east of the town, the RPF leaders repeated to the few journalists there that they were still fully resolved to take the town if the killings did not stop.

According to our colleague from AFP, the conversation was punctuated by deafening artillery fire coming from right next to the building and aimed at targets the rebels refused to identify.

The RPF has still not taken control of the strategic points because the time is not yet ripe, they said during this news briefing, and indeed the three large military camps are still held by the regular army, even if the one in the north has been surrounded by the rebels, they said.

According to the UNAMIR head of military operations, the time for the RPF to take Kigali is not far off.

Finally it must be noted that the RPF shelled the pro-government free radio, Mille Collines, today, accusing it of incitement to murder. After having demanded its closure in vain, this morning it reduced it to silence. [passage omitted]

The nomination of a new chief of staff, Augustin Bizimungu, today will not make things any easier: he is an extremist, says the RPF, and his appointment to head the army makes the situation more dangerous.

The UN mission on the ground, however, is not giving up; it is continuing discussions with the two sides separately in the hope of trying to arrange a meeting.

UN Commander Comments on RPF Capability

AB1704191194 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 17 Apr 94

[Text] Another consignment of food and medicine arrived in Kigali airport today as part of a humanitarian program keeping emergency supplies flowing to the beleaguered Rwandan capital, but the battle for Kigali

continues and the two sides have not yet met for face-to-face negotiations. Shuttling between opposing camps has been the UN commander in Kigali, General Romeo Dallaire who desperately tries to find common ground between the RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front] and Rwandan Government forces. On the line to Kigali this afternoon, Herbert Sallah asked General Dallaire whether he has been making any progress.

[Begin recording] [Dallaire] The RPF indicated unless the preconditions are met they will not be attending any other meeting and we have just finished spending the afternoon with the RGF [Rwandan Government Forces] going over the responses to the preconditions.

[Sallah] And what are there responses to the conditions of the RPF?

[Dallaire] Well again, if you don't mind, we have just come back from our meeting with them. We certainly want to review the notes of the meeting and then discuss them with the RPF and when that is done, then I think we would be in a position to go public.

[Sallah] In the meantime, is there a lot of fighting in the capital today?

[Dallaire] Not very much fighting though. There has been exchanges but we have had some rockets fired this afternoon aimed at a radio station that has been producing some very inflammatory propaganda misinformation. It has been doing that for some time and so our estimate is that the RPF targeted it but we just don't have the confirmation of the sites where possibly those rockets were fired from.

[Sallah] At the moment who has the upper hand in the fighting?

[Dallaire] I don't think it would be readily evident who has the upper hand. I think that the RPF do have some offensive power and they are exercising it with certain reserve as they are very far from the lines, of course. So I would suspect that they are husbanding their resources for possibly another push or something.

[Sallah] Would you estimate that they have got the necessary military strength to take Kigali as they have been threatening to do?

[Dallaire] They will need a lot of capability to do that and also their capability is going to have to also consider the fact the local militias or self-defense groups are becoming bolder, and so that is a factor that may also affect their operation.

[Sallah] Finally, Gen. Dallaire, can you tell us about any fighting in the rest of the country?

[Dallaire] Apart from the last tidbit of information that we did get from the north in (Jumba) area, with that pocket apparently surrounded and action going on, the rest of the line is essentially quite quiet and people are simply sending off patrols. [end recording]

While the UN struggles to find common ground between the combatants, the fighting for control of Kigali continues. Our correspondent Mark Dowle has been down to RPF headquarters in central Kigali today where amid the gunfire he talked to rebel spokesman Seth Sendor Shanga.

[Begin recording] [Shanga] There has been outgoing shot heard but at the moment what you can hear is heavy machine guns, antiaircraft guns firing at enemy positions.

[Dowle] How long do you think it would take you to take Kigali if indeed you do take it?

[Shanga] I think it can't take long now that we have positions around (Kigali). As you are aware we have taken Rebero. We are concentrating around (Montari). We are all around the city. It won't take long before we take the city.

[Dowle] How many days?

[Shanga] It is a matter of a few days.

[Dowle] But why haven't you taken the main Army camp, the main Gendarmerie camp, and the camp by the airport. Why haven't you taken those if you think you are willing?

[Shanga] No, we have not taken those because our aim is not to take the military camps. And again as we say we are always fighting people who come out of the population, and when they attack us we also attack them. Our aim is not to take the military camps as such because we still believe that there are many, many Rwandan soldiers who are genuine and they are looking for peace, and we have no need of attacking them. So we attack those who attack us. [end recording]

Minister Says Belgian Forces Actively Helping RPF

LD1604142894 Brussels La Une Radio Network in French 1400 GMT 16 Apr 94

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The Rwandan Government has started an argument with the Belgian Government. In a letter addressed to his Belgian counterpart, Willy Claes, the Rwandan foreign minister states that elements of the Belgian military contingent are actively taking part in the Rwanda Patriotic Front offensive, using the equipment which was supposedly destined for the evacuation of Belgian nationals. The Rwandan foreign minister also writes that his government has information at its disposal which proves that the RPF is receiving similar support from the Belgian Blue Helmets in UNAMIR [United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda].

The Rwandan foreign minister also raised the issue of the stringently anti-Belgian broadcasts of RTLM—Radio Mille Collines. The Rwandan minister writes that the burgeoning of the democratic process in Rwanda was

accompanied by the birth of private media organizations, which by definition are beyond the government's control. This reality is as much a fact in Rwanda as it is in Belgium, he writes, adding that the Belgian Government is quite free to intervene on Radio des Mille Collines, either by issuing denials or by making use of its right of reply, end quote.

Patriotic Front Announces Release of 600 Detainees

EA1704135394 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in French to Rwanda 1815 GMT 16 Apr 94

[Text] In Rukira Commune, Kibungo Prefecture, the combatants of the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) have just freed 600 people. There were previously 800 of them who were detained after the death of President Habyarimana. Elements of the Presidential Guards and the Interahamwe [Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development militia] threw grenades into the area which killed some people, while others died of hunger. The 600 surviving people, just like the 2,000 survivors of (Mugambazi) Commune, were evacuated to the area controlled by the RPF where they are safe. However, the survivors are destitute and need assistance from humanitarian organizations.

Border Closed With Zaire; Refugee Flow Halted

AB1604185594 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 16 Apr 94

[From "Focus on Africa" program]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] A BBC correspondent in the capital, Kigali, says the rebels' demands are almost certain to be rejected by the Army. There has been more fighting in the capital today. The road between Kigali and the town of (Gitarama), southwest of the capital, is choked by more than 5,000 refugees. A BBC correspondent who has driven through the area said that at several checkpoints he saw the corpses of refugees apparently killed by local militia on suspicion of being Tutsis or sympathizers with the rebels. He said lorries and convicts from Kigali prison are being used to remove the bodies. At the border between Rwanda and Burundi, the United Nations is now dealing with more than 3,000

Burundians who had previously fled ethnic killing in their own country last year and now want to go back to Burundi. A UN spokesman says Rwanda has closed its border with Zaire, halting the flow of refugees.

RPF Radio Says Death Toll Exceeds 26,000

EA1804091094 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in English to Rwanda 1900 GMT 17 Apr 94

[Text] As the war continues in the country, a sense of insecurity has gripped the nation. Many people continue to die under the hands of the Presidential Guards, the MRND-CDR [Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development-Coalition for the Defense of the Republic] youth wingers and some elements of the Rwanda Army. So far the death toll is exceeding 26,000 people. Yesterday, reports said that Dr. Theoneste Gafaranga was murdered in his hiding place. Dr. Gafaranga was the second vice president in the PSD [Social Democratic Party]. In Commune Rukira, about 800 people were found by RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front] soldiers locked in one place since the death of President Habyarimana. Some had died, and others were badly injured due to grenades that were thrown at them regularly. Others were dying of hunger. Those who were survived were rescued by the RPF troops. Reports say that the road from Kigali to Gitarama is ringed by dead bodies and starving refugees. The government is using trucks to clear the bodies.

Another incident took place at the Zaire Embassy in Kigali, where 22 people were killed. Some of these people could have been Zaire nationals. And, in another turn of events, people in Commune Bicyumbi [Kigali Prefecture] have started defending themselves against the killers. They use traditional weapons like spears, bows and arrows, and pangas.

Meanwhile, the Belgian foreign minister expressed fear that all the Belgians remaining in Rwanda were in imminent danger. He had information that the Rwanda Government soldiers had plans to kill Belgian soldiers who were part of the UN mission in Rwanda. Yesterday 440 Belgian soldiers were still stranded at the Kigali Airport. The foreign minister, Mr. Willy Claes, continuously appealed to his government to do all possible to evacuate them.

Tanzania

Measures Adopted To Ensure Border Security

EA1504115094 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
Network in Swahili 0330 GMT 15 Apr 94

[From the press review]

[Text] A front-page story in UHURU newspaper says that an official in the Tanzanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation has ordered the Tanzanian ambassador in Rwanda, Saleh Tambwe, to oversee the evacuation of all Tanzanians from that country.

Meanwhile, talking to the DAILY NEWS, Colonel Abdulrahman Kinana, minister of state in the office of the president in charge of defense, said precautionary measures have been taken to ensure the security of Tanzanians on its border with Rwanda. Recently, the government warned the factions in Rwanda to ensure the security of Tanzanians in Rwanda and that the shedding of blood of any Tanzanian would not be tolerated. In this regard, Honorable Abdulrahman Kinana said he hoped the government call would be heeded by those groups, and that Tanzanians would be guaranteed their security until they left for home.

Meanwhile, President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has stressed the need for east and central African countries to involve themselves fully in promoting peaceful solutions to the problems of Rwanda and Burundi. We read this story in UHURU. Speaking to Zairian President Mobutu's special emissary, (Mbanda Akimba), at State House, Dar es Salaam yesterday, President Mwinyi said neighboring countries have special obligations to end hostilities in those two countries.

Intervention in Rwanda Possible To Protect Citizens

EA1804102194 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
Network in Swahili 1700 GMT 17 Apr 94

[Text] Dar es Salaam—The government has said efforts to repatriate Tanzanians in Rwanda are continuing, in light of the deteriorating situation there.

In an interview with the BBC today, the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Honorable Joseph Rwegasira, said the first group of Tanzanians had already returned and another was expected to leave Kigali this morning via Burundi in collaboration with the Belgian Government, which had the task of evacuating its own citizens from Rwanda. Minister Rwegasira said the situation in Rwanda remained deplorable and

that the fighting was continuing. He said the government was following up on reports that some Tanzanians had died in the fighting.

Honorable Rwegasira said that as a result of the worrying situation, the government had taken precautionary measures along its borders to protect itself under any circumstances. He said Tanzania did not intend to interfere in the fighting under way in Rwanda but, if there was a danger to the lives of the Tanzanians and all other ordinary means of evacuating them were blocked, then there was a possibility that the government might intervene to save its citizens.

Uganda

Second Phase of Army Demobilization To Begin

EA1504205494 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in
English 1700 GMT 15 Apr 94

[Excerpt] The National Resistance Army, NRM [as heard], has announced that it will undertake the second phase of demobilizing soldiers tomorrow, in accordance with the resolution of the army council of 26 May 1992 to reduce the army to an economically manageable size.

In the second phase, 10,000 soldiers are to be demobilized to join the 20,000 discharged in phase one, which ended in August 1993. This would bring the total of soldiers who would have been demobilized under the program by the end of May 1994 to 30,000. [passage omitted]

Western Donors Aid Demobilization

AB1604184594 Paris AFP in English 1519 GMT 16 Apr 94

[Text] Kampala, April 16 (AFP)—Some 2,500 Ugandan soldiers were pensioned off Saturday [16 April] as part of an ongoing military demobilization programme aimed at reducing government defense spending, military officials said. The demobilization, backed by Western donors, is intended to bring down Uganda's 90,000-strong military to about 40,000.

Military expenditure by the Ugandan government is estimated at 30 percent of the country's annual budget.

Some 10,000 soldiers will be laid off by the end of this month, the officials said, bringing to 33,000 the number of troops demobilized since 1992.

Donors have so far given 31 million dollars for the programme, but Uganda is seeking more funds to complete the exercise.

A retiring soldier's benefits include 550 dollars in cash, bulding material and transport home.

De Klerk, Buthelezi, Ramaphosa Meet in Pretoria**'Last Ditch Attempt' at Deal**

MB1804122194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1130
GMT 18 Apr 94

[Report by N. Patterton]

[Text] Pretoria April 18 SAPA—Top-level meetings were held between the African National Congress, Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) and government in Pretoria on Monday [18 April] in a last-ditch effort to accommodate the kwaZulu government and Zulu monarch in the constitutional process and involve them in the elections.

IFP leader and kwaZulu Chief Minister Mr Mangosuthu Buthelezi and State President F. W. de Klerk began their meeting at the Union Buildings at 8.30 AM. They were later joined by an ANC delegation said to be headed by Secretary General Mr Cyril Ramaphosa. Meetings were continuing at lunchtime.

Trilateral Talks End 'Temporarily'

MB1804125394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1245
GMT 18 Apr 94

[Report by Norman Patterton]

[Text] Pretoria April 18 SAPA—Trilateral talks between the government, the African National Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) temporarily ended in Pretoria just after 3 PM on Monday (today) without any clear indication whether progress had been made to include kwaZulu in the constitutional process.

The talks were held at the Union Buildings between President F. W. de Klerk, Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Cyril Ramaphosa, secretary general of the ANC.

Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer said after the meeting the talks would be continued later on Monday or on Tuesday. Mr Meyer, who refused to be drawn on whether he was optimistic, said the discussions concerned the country's future.

All parties had expressed their concern about the situation in South Africa and all were looking for solutions, Mr Meyer added. He said the talks were at a sensitive stage.

Emerging from the Union Buildings, Mr Ramaphosa said: "We are dealing with a very sensitive matter as you all know and we're trying to see...What is possible."

Mr Ramaphosa was accompanied by SA [South African] Communist Party National Chairman Joe Solo. It is believed the talks were broken off in the afternoon to allow Mr de Klerk to attend a pre-arranged meeting with Pan-Africanist Congress President Clarence Makwetu.

ANC Team Working on Changes in Government

MB1704154094 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in
English 17 Apr 94 p 4

[By Mike Robertson and Edyth Bulbring]

[Text] The document Mohammed Valli Moosa carried in his briefcase is just five pages long. But what it contains—a list of changes to government structures that have to be made in terms of the constitution—is a task so mammoth that if Mr Valli Moosa and his fellow ANC members do nothing else in their first year in office, they will have achieved much.

But, simultaneously, the ANC will want to begin implementing its reconstruction and development programme. It will also have to deal with a secessionist kwaZulu government and a rebellious right wing.

Almost impossible challenges await the new government, but somebody has to formulate plans to meet them. As the ANC is the only party that seriously believes it will win the election, that task has fallen to a small sub-committee of its senior members headed by President Nelson Mandela.

Others on the task group are ANC chairman Thabo Mbeki, secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa and national working committee members. Mohammed Valli Moosa, Cheryl Carolus and Zola Skweyiya.

The plans prepared by the group can be divided roughly into three categories:

- Changes that have to be made at national level;
- Changes that have to be made at provincial level; and
- The appointment of the various statutory bodies provided for in the constitution.

The constitution states that President F.W. de Klerk and his cabinet will continue to run the country after the elections until the new president is inaugurated. If, as expected, Mr Mandela wins the election, Mr de Klerk will consult him before taking any action.

On May 6, the 400 members of the new National Assembly will meet in Cape Town to elect the president. As the rules that governed the functioning of Parliament no longer apply, the Assembly will have to draw up its own set of rules. In the meantime, a temporary set of rules has had to be drawn up in conjunction with the Secretary of Parliament.

On May 10, the new president will be inaugurated at the Union Buildings in Pretoria. The arrangements are being overseen by a committee under the chairmanship of Chief Justice Corbett.

The president will appoint his cabinet the following day.

The task group has clearly given much thought to possible cabinet appointments, but as these appointments are ultimately the prerogative of the new president, Mr

Valli Moosa would not comment on this matter. However, interviewed in his Shell House office, he did offer some thoughts on how the ANC believed the cabinet should be structured.

He said cabinet committees would oversee the reconstruction and development programme and the promotion of gender equality.

Rather than have a Law and Order Ministry, control of the police should fall under the Home Affairs Department, he added.

The Department of Environment should be given much stronger powers than at present, and a Ministry of Science and Technology should be created. The committee has clearly also given much thought to candidates who could fill the post of director-general in each department. However, Mr Valli Moosa would only say that the matter was being discussed within ANC departments.

At a lower level, there will have to be seismic changes in the civil services and these will also have an impact on the new provincial governments. Under the new dispensation, the number of civil services in South Africa will be reduced from the current 15 to 10. The restructuring of the civil services will be arduous task which could necessitate uprooting many people's lives.

For example, the area that is now Bophuthatswana will fall into the Northern Cape, the North West and the Orange Free State. Civil servants will be transferred to the new provincial governments.

Some functions, such as foreign affairs and defence, will be taken over by the central government, and senior military officers could be required to move to Pretoria.

The constitution stipulates that a range of functions will have to be transferred from central to provincial government. Civil servants working for the central government in Pretoria may accordingly have to be transferred.

Millions of people will be affected by these changes, which will be dealt with by the president in consultation with the nine provincial premiers, the Public Service Commission (which has to be appointed as soon as practically possible after the election) and the Commission on Provincial Government.

The third broad category of constitution requirements facing Mr Valli Moosa and the task force—the appointment of a range of new statutory bodies—includes the appointment of a constitutional court, a public prosecutor, a Judicial Services Commission and a Human Rights Commission.

Not least of the task force's difficulties will be the appointment of the right person for the right job. More complicated than most will be the task of appointing the constitutional court judges. The president will appoint the head of the constitutional court. The fact that top ANC

legal experts Arthur Chaskalson and Albie Sachs are not standing for the election suggests they could be in line for this post.

Four serving judges will be appointed by the president in consultation with the cabinet and the Chief Justice. The remaining six judges will be chosen from a list of 10 submitted by the Judicial Services Commission.

But that commission has yet to be set up and there are even more elaborate procedures for appointing its members. For example, the constitution states that the attorneys' profession has to appoint two members. There is no single body representing attorneys.

The constitutional court has to be established as soon as possible after the election. It will hear any case involving a possible violation of a fundamental right entrenched in the constitution.

Given the complexities of the task awaiting the new government, it is no wonder Mr Valli Moosa speaks rather wistfully of the U.S. where a new president is given three months to prepare to govern and appoint members of his administration. South Africa's new president will be afforded no such luxuries.

DIARY OF CHANGE

- April 26-28: Elections
- April 29-30: Election results announced
- May 5: Provincial legislatures meet in nine temporary capitals to elect premiers
- May 6: The National Assembly meets in Cape Town to elect the new president; provincial premiers announce their cabinets; the National Assembly elects the speaker and the deputy speaker
- May 10: Inauguration of the new president at the Union Buildings in Pretoria
- May 11: The president announces his Cabinet of National Unity
- May 15: Prior to this date, provincial legislatures must each elect 10 senators
- May 27: Prior to this date, the president will appoint members of the Commission on Provincial Government
- May 28: Prior to this date, the chief justice must convene the first sitting of the Senate in Cape Town
- June: the Budget will be tabled for discussion and approval early in June
- June 4: Prior to this date, the president of the Senate must convene the first meeting of the Constitutional Assembly (the Senate and National Assembly), which will write the final constitution.

Inkatha Freedom Party's 'War Plans' Detailed

MB1704095:94 Johannesburg SUNDAY NATION in English 17 Apr 94 p 1

[By Lena Slachmuisjder and Bereng Mtinkulu]

[Text] Inkatha's war plans began falling into place this week as the kwaZulu government merged its Umfolozi army with the homeland's police force—a move that is seen as an attempt to licence its private army. This followed the collapse of international mediation between itself, the government and the ANC.

Inkatha's Youth Brigade announced on Friday [15 April] that it would embark on "rolling mass action," involving a week-long stayaway beginning tomorrow with marches in various cities and townships.

Reports from sources in Natal indicate that hostel dwellers were evacuating women and children from the hostels in anticipation of a civil war which they say will start soon.

In another development, the kwaZulu Police (KZP) has absorbed about 1,000 trainees from the kwaZulu government-sponsored training camp adjacent to the Umfolozi Game Reserve.

This has led to fears that the move might be aimed at providing cover to the Umfolozi trainees so that they can carry out attacks with impunity.

The trainees are to be employed by the KZP as special constables and will be under the command of the KZP's Internal Stability Unit (ISU). They will then be dispatched in groups of 200 to the districts of Esikhawini, Umlazi, Ngutu, Madadeni, kwaMashu and Ulundi.

They have been trained in basic skills of self-defence and shooting, according to camp commander Philip Powell, an Inkatha Central Committee member. It is also assumed that the trainees were brain-washed with anti-ANC propaganda.

KZP Commissioner Lieutenant-General Roy During confirmed that the recruitment of the Umfolozi trainees—as they have since become known—was underway. He insisted that the recruits would receive further training by the kwaZulu Police. This is an unlikely scenario, as the election is due to take place in 10 days' time.

Inkatha's Youth Brigade threatened to turn South Africa into a second Bosnia if the ANC and the police try to prevent their planned marches into Johannesburg and parts of Natal this coming week.

Public transport will be disrupted during the week-long stayaway and there are reports that taxis, buses and trains that defy the stayaway call will be attacked as the passengers travelling in them will be regarded as ANC supporters.

SA Police regional commissioner Lt-Gen Koos Calitz on Friday banned marches and gatherings in Witwatersrand magisterial districts. The banning orders, promulgated under the unrest regulations of the Public Safety Act, were "deemed necessary for the combating or prevention of public disturbance, disorder, riot or public violence," Gen Calitz said. The banning orders cover Alberton,

Boksburg, Benoni, Springs, Germiston, Kempton Park, Johannesburg, Randburg, Roodepoort, Krugersdorp, and Westonaria.

The ANC and its youth league have called on the security forces to ensure that it deploys enough personnel to protect innocent people. The ANC also called on the security forces to ensure that Inkatha impis [group of warriors] are stopped from leaving the hostels.

Meanwhile, the Johannesburg City Council yesterday said that several areas of the city will be cordoned off from 6am tomorrow. Razor-wire installations will be erected in some of the streets—especially along roads leading to ANC headquarters at Shell House—and at the Library gardens and Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) offices in Kruis Street. A strong police presence is expected in the city centre.

"The city council is opposed to unlawful marches that endanger the safety of people and interfere with their right to go about their normal daily lives," town clerk Nicky Padayachee said.

IFP Youth Brigade Decides To Postpone March

MB1704120594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1137 GMT 17 Apr 94

[Text] Johannesburg April 17 SAPA—The planned Inkatha Freedom Party Youth Brigade (IFPYB) march through Johannesburg on Monday [18 March] has been postponed, but rolling mass action would continue at a later date, possibly Tuesday, IFPYB executive committee member Sipho Mathobela told a news conference in Johannesburg on Sunday.

But he evaded questions on whether the mass action would be provocative by saying: "Mass action will take place. The date will be announced late tomorrow (Monday). It will be peaceful, very, very peaceful and non-violent."

The brigade's executive committee was meeting the IFP's Executive Committee to discuss plans for the protests, he said.

Mr Mathobela said the march would have to be held in Johannesburg because eight Zulu marchers were killed outside the African National Congress headquarters at Shell House in Johannesburg. He said people could decide themselves whether to take part in the stay-away and wreath-laying ceremony outside Shell House.

When the IFP Youth Brigade first announced its planned week-long stay-away on Friday, PWV (Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging) regional chairman Charles Lilowe said only journalists, students and civil workers were exempted from the call.

Youth brigade members at the media briefing said they could not comment on details of the planned mass action because it was being discussed at the moment. They insisted the march would be peaceful.

But the march would go ahead by force if police did not give permission, brigade PWV Regional Secretary Carter Ndlovu said.

Further on Postponement of March

MB1704205294 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 17 Apr 94

[Excerpts] The proposed march through Johannesburg by the Inkatha Freedom Party's [IFP] Youth Brigade tomorrow has been postponed. It's expected to go ahead on Tuesday, instead, along with the stayaway. March organizers today blamed what they called technical problems for the postponement. They say they'll make a final decision on the march late tomorrow. Police say they'll continue with their contingency plan in the city tomorrow, treating it as a crime prevention exercise. Arlene Wainstein reports:

[Begin recording] [Wainstein] The IFP Youth Brigade is adamant that the march will go ahead in Johannesburg. They say it will be a peaceful one, but they are determined to defy the ban imposed by the regional commissioner of police.

[Youth Brigade spokesman Charles Loliwe] We actually appeal to him as a party that he should give us a permission so that we should march in the Johannesburg city to mourn for our people who were brutally murdered, because if he is going to disagree to grant us a permission to march in Jo'burg [Johannesburg], what I'm going to say is, we are going to march by force in Jo'burg.

[Wainstein] The pivotal part of any IFP march through the streets of Johannesburg will be a memorial service here at ANC headquarters in Plein Street. In line with ancient black custom the spirits of those who were killed here just two weeks ago can only be laid to rest once a wreath-laying ceremony has been held at the spot. The IFP Youth Brigade says ban or no ban, this is one duty they simply have to perform. It's a sentiment that was echoed today by IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

[Buthelezi] So I think that 53 people that were killed in cold blood has made the blood of many people to boil, and I think the least that they would like to do is to pay tribute to them. I don't think there are any other motives as far as I can see myself. [passage omitted]

[Wainstein] The Youth Brigade says the rolling mass action will continue until after the election. Among their plans, the march is on the Independent Electoral Commission and the Johannesburg Stock Exchange. They say they want to coerce big business into intervening to postpone the elections until the IFP is part of the process. Also on the cards is a demonstration at SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] headquarters. This is to protest, what they call, the ANC allegiance of board chairman, Dr. Ivy Matsepe-Casaburri, and the assistant to the chief executive, Mr. Zwelakhe Sisulu. [end recording]

Police Welcome IFP Decision

MB1704131394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1240 GMT 17 Apr 94

[Text] Johannesburg April 17 SAPA—The South African Police [SAP] on Sunday [17 March] welcomed the Inkatha Freedom Party's decision to postpone its planned march on Monday through Johannesburg. "The South African Police appreciates the responsible decision taken by the IFP Youth Brigade not to conduct their demonstration on Monday.

"In view of the IFP's decision to postpone the demonstration, it must be stated that any intention to conduct the demonstration on any other day should be negotiated and any application will be considered according to its merits and the prevailing circumstances at the time," police liaison officer Col Dave Bruce said.

The postponement of Monday's planned IFP Youth Brigade march through Johannesburg was announced on Sunday by Brigade Executive Committee Chairman Sipho Mathobela.

He said however rolling mass action would continue at a later date, possibly Tuesday. The issue was being discussed at the brigade's Executive Committee and the IFP National Executive Committee.

Col Bruce said: "In the light of events on March 28 (when 53 Zulu marchers were killed in Johannesburg), there remains a distinct possibility that any demonstration in the CBD [central business district] could be disrupted. "This poses a definite danger to public order and safety," he said.

The police would consider any application by the IFP to hold another march, but "the possibility of police allowing thousands of demonstrators (into Johannesburg) was minimal".

A demonstration was not banned because it was organised by a particular political party. Considering the events of March 28, other elements were present during a march in the city centre.

An IFP march through Benoni on the East Rand was allowed to go ahead on Saturday because the IFP there had a history of non-violence and police did not expect any trouble there, he said.

In the run up to the election, Col Bruce continued, police regional commissioner Lt Gen Koos Kalitz decided police would maintain high visibility.

Police would conduct crime prevention operations despite the demonstration's postponement.

IFP Youth Brigade Submits Demands to Government*MB1804131894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1258 GMT 18 Apr 94*

[Text] Johannesburg April 18 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] Youth Brigade on Monday [18 March] announced a stayaway in Johannesburg and its environs on Tuesday, saying this was part of its right to push for true democracy in South Africa.

At the same time, the Youth Brigade set a deadline of 4PM on Tuesday for President F W de Klerk to respond to a series of demands, failing which it would embark on rolling mass action.

"We also ask our people to mark tomorrow (Tuesday) as a day of prayer for our parents who were murdered by (African National Congress armed wing) Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) [Spear of the Nation] thugs in Johannesburg two weeks ago," Mr Zenzeli Phakathi, the brigade's national publicity secretary, told a press conference in Johannesburg.

He said demands put to Mr de Klerk include investigating the deaths of eight people outside the ANC's Shell House headquarters on March 28, to explain why MK had not been disbanded and IFP constitutional requirements.

If Mr de Klerk did not respond appropriately to their demands, the Youth Brigade would embark on "rolling mass action".

This would be spontaneous, with participation by IFP members in Natal, the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging], the Orange Free State and parts of the Cape.

IFP Central Committee member Themba Khoza acknowledged the action could have serious consequences for the economy. "We say that the rand is our major target. We want to shoot it down. But before the rand falls, (Mr) de Klerk must rise and deal with our demands," Mr Khoza said.

"This is civil disobedience in the way that Mahatma Gandhi carried it out. The position of the Youth Brigade needs to be taken seriously. We are trying to prevent a civil war," he said.

On the constitution, Mr Khoza said it was important the April elections be postponed.

"If they don't postpone the elections half the people will stay away and will not want to be ruled by a new government composed of (Mr) Mandela/(Mr) de Klerk.

"We say they should rather postpone the elections for two or three months and deal with the unrest during that period, rather than have the elections now and then have unrest that does not stop at all," he said.

He said the IFP Youth Brigade had the support of the parent body's national leadership.

"We are one body just as an upper abdomen and a lower abdomen are linked."

Zulu King Appeals to Subjects To End Killings*MB1504164394 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 15 Apr 94*

[Text] Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini says he has never supported violence as a means to settle political differences. Speaking after a 5-hour meeting with a delegation of church leaders and members of the National Peace Committee, King Zwelithini called on his subjects to stop killing each other. He said he was aware that Zulus belong to different political parties, however, as Christians they should be able to settle their differences in a peaceful manner.

After the talks, Archbishop Desmond Tutu expressed the hope that the Zulus would heed their king's call. Peace Committee Chairman John Hall said South Africa would be relying heavily on peace structures in the months ahead. He said it might be necessary to meet with political leaders again to reaffirm their commitment to the peace accord.

King Expected To Consider Agreement on Future Role*MB1604064894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0504 GMT 16 Apr 94*

[Text] Piet Retief April 16 SAPA—Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini is expected to consider a draft agreement this weekend, spelling out his future as Zulu monarch, the government's chief negotiator Mr Roelf Meyer told a National Party [NP] meeting in Piet Retief on Friday, reports SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news. Mr Meyer said the draft agreement had been drawn up this week by the government, the ANC and the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party].

He expected the king to react to the draft next week before it would be considered by the multi-party negotiating council.

Mr Meyer appealed to Inkatha Freedom Party supporters to vote for the NP in the election as they had no other choice, as he put it.

Natal Boer Commando Affirms Support for Zulu King*MB1604205594 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 16 Apr 94*

[Text] A Natal right-wing group, the northern Natal Boer Commando, has come out in support of Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini's call for a Zulu kingdom. At a rally addressed by the king near Newcastle today, a spokesman for the group said they would be at the

disposal of the king. The king again told his followers that suppression would follow if they voted on April the 27th and 28th. Gary Alfonso reports:

[Begin recording] [Alfonso] It was a day of contrasts which became a day of unity. Zulu impis [warriors] armed with spears and knobkerries danced passed the group of stone faced right-wing commando members. They have, however, one thing in common. They refused to acknowledge the state of emergency in kwaZulu/Natal. The Zulus are defying the restrictions by carrying illegal traditional weapons. The right wingers have occupied a site in the center of Newcastle. Despite emergency regulations, they refused to budge.

At Dick's Halt outside the town, King Goodwill Zwelithini told his followers their vote on election day would empower a central government that did not understand their needs.

[Zwelithini] As long as central government continues to exist and the voice of the people is silent, the bigger our problems in the region will become.

[Alfonso] A while later, a spokesman for the Boer Commando told the crowd what they apparently wanted to hear.

[Boer Commando's Delarey Schoeman] We are here to tell the king of the Zulu people that our strength is his strength. Our power is his power. [loud applause]

[Alfonso] The unit was cheered as they marched from the gathering site, and the king later officially opened a life-giving water supply scheme to the small Zulu community. An ANC rally in the same area was postponed to tomorrow. Most party supporters opted to go to Ladysmith to catch a glimpse of their leader. Newcastle is well known for its political divisions. Local ANC, IFP, and now right-wing officials say the area belongs to them. That claim will not be tested because thousands of people have been told not to go to the polls in less than two weeks' time. [end recording]

Government Funding of Zulu 'Bantustan' Condemned

MB1704105394 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 17 Apr 94 p 1

[Commentary signed by "The Editor": "Stop Throwing Cash at Them"]

[Text] The bellicosity of the Inkatha Freedom Party grows daily more reckless, and the actions of its youth wing approach treasonable insurrection. The challenge can no longer be ignored.

The youth brigade, egged on by more adult leaders, plans to march tomorrow on Shell House, headquarters of the African National Congress, in the heart of Johannesburg. Its leaders say they will defy a police ban to do so.

They also plan a week of rolling mass action to bring the country, or at least its leading metropolis, to a halt. Their attitude is defiant and confrontational, and their aim is to stop or disrupt the country's first free elections. They are willing to risk bloodshed and to precipitate civil war to do so.

They cannot be allowed to succeed. The birth of South African democracy cannot be made hostage to violence. Inkatha has ceased to be a mere political problem; it has become a problem of basic law and order.

The police are deploying massive resources to stop the march on Shell House. That is proper, but it is important for the future to combine firmness with restraint. It is especially important to prevent wild shooting or mass killings such as occurred in Johannesburg a fortnight ago. The march must not give martyrs to the future.

At the same time, it is not sufficient simply to break up concentrations of marchers or demonstrators with tear gas, and allow them to reassemble elsewhere, or to make the notorious hostels a base for future raids and sallies. It is necessary for the police to disarm as many people as they can, and to arrest those who break the law.

But police action alone will not end this incipient insurrection. The power of the Inkatha Freedom Party to sow mayhem in the Transvaal derives in very large part from the immense flow of public money—more than R4-billion [rand] a year—from the government to the Zulu bantustan.

That flow of money should have been cut off months ago. The tasks of paying pensions and salaries, and especially of controlling the kwaZulu Police, should have been taken over by the central government months ago.

Our progress towards democracy, not to speak of our lives and property, is now threatened because President de Klerk tried as long as he could to preserve Chief Buthelezi as a future political ally against the ANC. That endeavour has proved vain.

Even that expedient reason for keeping Chief Buthelezi afloat has fallen away.

In about a fortnight's time the new government will begin to take control of kwaZulu from Ulundi. There is no need to wait.

President de Klerk owes it to the nation, and to its hopes of free and democratic elections, to cut off all state support for Chief Buthelezi's regime: money, personnel and facilities, and access to credit. He owes it to the nation to do so immediately.

Only when Chief Buthelezi's reign of terror in Ulundi is brought to an end will we know how many Zulu people truly support him. Only when his administration is allowed to collapse will the Zulu people be able to join the rest of South Africa in their march to freedom.

Until then we shall depend on an over-worked police force, and an army spread thin, to hold the line against the mayhem which, clearly, it is Inkatha's intention to sow. Until then, we shall depend on the fortitude of the people of Johannesburg to keep this economy ticking over, and this country functioning.

All these people have a right to expect President de Klerk to stop fiddling while Rome burns.

Police Find Injured Men in Cell at ANC Offices

MB1804060294 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 18 Apr 94

[Text] Five men showing signs of serious assault have been taken to the district surgeon after a police swoop on the ANC's PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] offices in Johannesburg last night. A police spokesman, Colonel Dave Bruce, said that an injured black man had stopped a police patrol in Hillbrow last night and had taken them to the ANC's regional offices at Lancet Hall from where he said he had escaped earlier. There the police had been confronted by a man armed with a handgun. The man was wounded and arrested.

Inside the building, four males, the youngest of whom was 14 years old, were found in a barred holding cell. All of them showed signs of severe assault. Col. Bruce said ANC officials had claimed that the five had been detained at the ANC offices for suspected car theft, and that they were to have been handed over to the police. The police are investigating charges of abduction and assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

Captives Reportedly IFP Members

MB1804070794 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0630 GMT 18 Apr 94

[Text] Last night police took up position at the entrance of the ANC's regional headquarters in Lancet Hall following a struggle that ensued after they tried to arrest a man in possession of an unlicensed firearm. The incident occurred when police went to investigate a tipoff that four IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] members were being held captive in a cell in the basement of the building. Police spokesman David Bruce said all those inside showed signs of assault.

ANC Spokesman Comments

MB1804071294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0355 GMT 18 Apr 94

[Report by Duncan Guy]

[Text] Johannesburg April 18 SAPA—Police on Sunday [17 April] night found four men who claimed to be Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] members being held captive in a cell in the basement of the African National Congress regional headquarters in Johannesburg after a fifth man told a patrol in Hillbrow he had escaped.

Three of those inside were elderly and the fourth was a 14-year-old, said Witwatersrand Police Spokesman Col Dave Bruce who added that they all showed signs of serious assault. He said when members of the flying squad attempted to enter the building, Lancet Hall, a man tried to prevent them from gaining access by pointing a firearm at them. One of the captives said he had been held since April 16.

Col Bruce also said the ANC members had told police the captives were caught breaking into a vehicle and that they had planned to call them when the flying squad arrived. The ANC have not yet furnished comment.

ANC spokesman Mr Ronnie Mamoepe said he was not aware of the details of the police report. "It is not the policy of the ANC to hold people against their will," he said, adding that a full statement would be issued later in the day.

ANC Official Pledges Investigation

MB1804134194 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1110 GMT 18 Apr 94

[Text] Police in Johannesburg say four men claiming to be members of the Inkatha Freedom Party were found by police held captive in the basement of a building that houses the regional offices of the ANC. A police spokesman said the four, three of them elderly, and a 14-year-old were found after a fifth man who said he had escaped alerted a police patrol. The police spokesman said ANC officials told them the men were held as they attempted to break into a car outside the building, and that the police arrived before the ANC had time to alert them.

The ANC was not immediately available for comment, but the movement's regional chairman, Mr. Tokyo Sexwale, promised a statement later in the day. He also promised a full internal investigation and disciplinary measures within 24 hours if there was any wrongdoing by ANC security staff in the building.

NP Comments on Incident

MB1804114294 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 18 Apr 94

[Text] The National Party [NP] has questioned the need for a political party to have a cell in its offices following last night's police swoop in which four injured men were found at the ANC's PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] headquarters in Johannesburg. The four, some of whom claimed to be IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] members, were found in a barred cell after a fifth man summoned the police to the ANC offices at Lancet House. The fifth man also showed signs of serious assault and said he had escaped from the ANC headquarters.

ANC officials told the police last night that they had detained the men because they were suspected of breaking into cars. The NP said this incident confirmed many people's suspicions about what went on in ANC

offices, and raised new questions about the reasons why ANC President Nelson Mandela had stopped the police from searching ANC headquarters after shooting in the city three weeks ago.

Security Committee: 20 Killed in Natal Over Weekend

MB1804095094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0931 GMT 18 Apr 94

[Text] Durban April 18 SAPA—The Natal Security Committee on Monday [18 April] reported at least 20 killings in the province at the weekend, raising to at least 237 the toll from violence in Natal since a state of emergency was declared 18 days ago.

Most of the weekend killings were in townships north of Durban and at other trouble spots. Additional reports were expected from the kwaZulu Police later on Monday.

South African Police spokesman Maj Bala Naidoo said two men, Mr B. Dlamini and Mr T. Dlamini, were burnt to death when their shack was set alight at Bhambayi on Sunday night. He also reported the killing of headman Mr Jacob Magwazi in the Port Shepstone area. There were no further details.

Inkatha Freedom Party spokesman Mr Ed Tillett reported the killing of kwaZulu self-protection camp instructor Mr Bheki Vilakazi at kwaMashu and the murder of Mr Senzo Dwara, the son of a kwaMashu councillor. Maj Naidoo could not immediately confirm these reports.

Security Forces Prepare for Possible Election Unrest

MB1804073694 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 18 Apr 94

[Excerpts] Medical authorities in the Johannesburg/Pretoria area say they are preparing for possible unrest during South Africa's first all race election next week. [passage omitted]

The security forces are also taking contingency measures. A police spokesman, Colonel Dave Bruce, said thousands of men would be deployed and barricades erected in the Johannesburg area during the voting. He said that an unspecified number of reservists were being called up.

Police Chief Reportedly Backed Arms Sale to KwaZulu

MB1504155194 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1505 GMT 15 Apr 94

[From the "PM Newswrap" program]

[Text] The results of an internal Eskom [Electricity Supply Commission] investigation into an aborted arms deal to kwaZulu was revealed today, while the Goldstone

Commission of inquiry into the same deal also got under way in Johannesburg. Ferial Haffee reports:

[Begin recording] [Haffee] The commissioner of police, General Johan van der Merwe, approved the export permit necessary to sell 1,000 rifles from Eskom to kwaZulu. This was one of the findings of an Eskom internal investigation into the aborted sale. The findings were released at a press conference this afternoon. The electricity company's chief executive, Allan Morgan:

[Morgan] This was confirmed later on by the South African Police [SAP], that they did receive the application and that they also issued a permit on that application on the Friday morning, the 25th. This application was dealt with at the highest echelons of the SAP. It was also approved at that level. The permit was signed by a Major Le Roux on behalf of the commissioner of police.

[Haffee] The arms drama started when Eskom Executive Dr. George Lindeque found two unlicensed trucks being loaded with guns on 25 March by employee Johan van der Walt. Van der Walt manages arms at Eskom. Lindeque investigated immediately, and the arms deal was canceled. The internal probe has found that Eskom procedures for weapons sales had not been followed by the staff involved. But the company also found that no Eskom employees knew the arms were bound for kwaZulu. Instead, Eskom is laying the blame at the door of the three arms dealers involved in the plan. The company claims that one of the dealers, J. Garb and Company, repeatedly denied that the guns were for the kwaZulu Police.

[Morgan] On the 25th, when the negotiations started with Eskom in all seriousness, the Garb brothers were in fact in the office of Mr. Bonthuis. Mr. Bonthuis—and this has been confirmed by other witnesses—then asked them whether these weapons will not be destined for either the far-right or for kwaZulu Police. They did not comment on this, but indicated that the firearms will be exported out of the country.

[Haffee] Meanwhile, the Goldstone investigation into the aborted sale of guns got under way this morning. The commission heard that Philip Powell of the kwaZulu government first approached arms dealers Gintans Security for weapons. He claimed that the arms were for northern Natal farmers. Powell is in charge of training kwaZulu's self-protection units. Lawyers for the kwaZulu government told the commission that kwaZulu was finding it difficult to procure arms. It needed weapons for the 1,000 special constables who are currently being recruited. KwaZulu is expecting trouble in the run-up to the election, they said. [end recording]

General Denies Approving Arms Deal

MB1604201894 Johannesburg WEEKEND STAR in English 16-17 Apr 94 p 1-2

[Report by John Perlman, Janine Lazarus, and Guy Jepson]

[Text] Amid allegations that Police Commissioner General Johan van der Merwe authorised the sale of 1,000 semi-automatic rifles from Eskom [Electricity Supply Commission] to the Kwazulu Police [KZP], the SAP [South African Police] yesterday failed to arrive at a Goldstone Commission hearing called to probe the attempted weapons deals Eskom's corporate investigations consultant, Gaf van Niekerk, said yesterday that the export permit for the weapons (required by law for weapons sales to "self-governing" territories) had been approved by the police. He said it had been discussed with the commissioner and signed by a Major R le Roux on Van der Merwe's behalf.

And Ivan Garb, MD of the firearms dealer involved in the weapons transaction, yesterday told the inquiry he was also given to understand that it had been authorised by the commissioner.

Van der Merwe yesterday denied he had personally authorised the deal or was aware of it. Speaking from his home yesterday afternoon, he told WEEKEND STAR. "That is not correct, not at all."

Van der Merwe said the SAP section responsible for the issuing of firearm permits had inquired at his office whether there was any special provision regarding "the issuing of permits for the exporting of certain arms to KwaZulu".

"My office went through the minutes of the Cabinet and informed the Firearms Register that there is no such provision and that they can continue in terms of the normal requirements of the Arms and Ammunition Act, and they did so."

Yesterday's hearing lasted barely two hours, but the information that has begun to emerge may well prove to be explosive when the hearing is reconvened on Wednesday. The commission heard evidence that Phillip Powell, commander of KwaZulu's controversial self-protection units, had initiated the deal from the KwaZulu government side.

Evidence was also presented that while the KwaZulu government paid out R2.1 million [rand] for the weapons—the money was returned when the deal fell through—the purchase price for the guns was just R675,000. Seyeh International, a private company whose director John Sleep helped to initiate the deal, made a profit of R1.03 million, with the rest of the balance going to Garbs, the firearm dealers.

But the biggest surprise came at the start when Mr Justice Richard Goldstone called the roll of legal counsel and found that the SAP was not represented. He told the hearing that he had written to Van der Merwe on Wednesday requesting SAP representation at yesterday's inquiry. In this letter Mr Justice Goldstone also asked Van der Merwe to provide the commission with certain information, including "all documents and correspondence relating to the issue of the permit for the delivery

of 1,000 LM-4 rifles on Friday, 25 March 1994." This was the day the Eskom deal was supposed to go through.

The judge asked for the names of the police officials who had authorised the permit and the reasons for such authorisation. He also required information about Eskom's earlier sale of 1,043 G-3 rifles to the KwaZulu Police.

Subsequent correspondence clearly signals a looming stand-off between the commission and SA's top policeman. Van der Merwe replied the following day, saying that "the time allowed was not sufficient". The commissioner said that the "short notice received of the inquiry" had made it impossible for the SAP to "consult with and instruct its legal representatives". He asked Mr Justice Goldstone to "consider postponing the inquiry to a mutually arranged date".

The judge replied that the matter had been made public by Eskom on April 1, "more than two weeks ago". He said the arms sale on March 25 and "the permit issued on that day by the SAP are hardly complex matters".

At the hearing, Eskom representative Dr George Lind-eque described how he was on his way to his car when he stumbled across men loading rifles into trucks parked in the company's garage. He said a check revealed that Henk Pienaar, Eskom's head of protective services, knew nothing about the deal. Van Niekerk told the commission that the vehicles had not been signed in on Eskom's security register and did not have number plates.

Stephen Mullins, appearing on behalf of the KwaZulu government and the KZP, said it had become "increasingly difficult" to source weapons for the homeland's forces.

Responding to WEEKEND STAR's story last week that a vehicle belonging to the National Intelligence Service [NIS] had been seen at Eskom during a weapons transaction NIS head of information security Andre Roux said inspection of the vehicles log showed that it had not been used on the day in question. He said an examination of fuel consumption and questioning of personnel who controlled the vehicle's use had confirmed this.

Eskom representatives said they "could not find any trace of (the NIS vehicle) being there". Roux said a vehicle, belonging to a security company, with a similar registration was at Eskom on the day in question. Eskom representatives confirmed this.

Reserve Bank Warns Against Taking Rands 'Offshore'

*MB1604174494 Pretoria PRETORIA NEWS in English
16 Apr 94 p 3*

[Excerpts] With billions of rands leaving South Africa, the Reserve Bank has warned that people taking money illegally out of the country "will be dealt with with the full force of the law".

In the past 18 months, more than R16-billion [rand] has flowed out of the country as international and local businesses react to political uncertainty and unrest.

Since 1985, the figure is estimated at close on R50-billion—money this country can ill afford to lose with massive unemployment and the expected demands on socio-economic programmes during the next five to 10 years.

A senior Reserve Bank spokesman said it was difficult to establish exactly what percentage of the money that left the country was taken out illegally.

"But we are aware of the different ways that companies and individuals use to take their money offshore. And the fact that several people have landed in prison because of illegal transactions and foreign exchange fraud confirms that we are ready to act and to act with the full force of the law," said the spokesman. [passage omitted]

But the spokesman for the Reserve Bank warned that the bank and the commercial branch of the South African police had excellent relationships with the relevant departments in these countries and that details of these illegal accounts and transactions would be laid bare to the bone.

"We view these crimes in a very serious light and will leave no stone unturned to expose and bring to book people who have committed these crimes.

"Our courts have already shown that they have little sympathy for these so called white collar criminals." [passage omitted]

Effects of Violence, Failed Summit on Economy Viewed

MB1604205094 Johannesburg WEEKEND STAR in English 16-17 Apr 94 p 15

[Report by Claire Gebhardt]

[Text] The bloodbath in currency markets this week will not affect Mr and Mrs Average South African immediately, but the long term effects are potentially devastating.

Higher inflation, higher interest rates and a dearth of foreign investment are just some of the worries if we don't bring violence under control.

The precipitous 13 percent collapse of the financial rand R5.71 [rand] to the US dollar on Monday is a stark warning to all South Africans that unless violence in the country abates, we may not have an economy left after the election later this month.

The freefall in the investment currency was sparked off by a failed four-leader summit, coming on top of television images of bodies lying in the streets in central Johannesburg after an Inkatha Freedom Party protest march.

As such it is a stark indication of just how jaundiced a view foreign investors are taking about our flirtation with anarchy.

They've voted with their feet and sold at any cost.

They'll also be hard to entice the second time around.

Although overseas investors may succumb to attractive yields as the discount between the financial and commercial rands widens on political uncertainty, it's not speculation we want to encourage by long-term confidence in the country.

Without foreign investment, massive reconstruction has little chance of going ahead.

And the expectations of the electorate of free homes and education under the ANC's ambitious R39 billion Reconstruction and Development Programme will likely be dashed.

The finrand is specifically designed to protect and absorb political shocks and to discourage foreign investors from removing their money from the country—and it's arguably the best barometer of overseas confidence in South Africa.

Unfortunately, bearish sentiment in the finrand market inevitably spills over onto the commercial rand market, as happened on Monday when the commercial rand fell to historic lows of R3.75 to the dollar.

If the devaluation of the rand continues, imported inflationary pressure will start to hot up, which could encourage higher domestic inflation.

This in turn could delay the long-awaited cut in interest rates—in a worst-case scenario they could even rise.

This could stop credit demand and retail sales picking up—and consumer spending is a crucial factor in economic recovery.

Although many economists were predicting growth of more than 4 percent for 1994 after more than four years of grinding recession, many are now predicting a deceleration of growth in the first quarter of 1994 because of the endemic violence and political uncertainty in the run-up to the election.

And growth of at least 3 percent is needed simply to offset burgeoning population growth.

Plan To Evacuate Portuguese Nationals Reported*MB1504202694 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 15 Apr 94*

[Text] The Portuguese Government is to evacuate about 600,000 Portuguese nationals to neighboring Mozambique in case widespread violence breaks out in South Africa after the elections. This is according to the Portuguese daily newspaper, PUBLICO. The newspaper said that the Portuguese Air Force will be on standby to airlift the Portuguese nationals from South Africa to Mozambique. However, the newspaper said the Portuguese authorities were confident that violence would decrease in South Africa after the elections.

South African Press Review for 17 Apr*MB1704101794*

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY TIMES

Liberal Democracy—South Africa “has now joined the nations where political choice is a matter of weighing freedom against welfare, the efficiencies of the market against the bureaucracy of government, liberty against order” or “crudely put, how much government, how much freedom,” an editorial in Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 17 April on page 34 notes. THE ANC “has tried to define the future” putting forward a “comprehensive ‘plan’ for reconstruction and development” which is “attractively populist, showing a sincere concern for needs of deprived and relatively helpless communities,” but “it perceives solutions not in the disorderly process of a free society, but only in the coercive interventions of government.” “To its left is the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], mired in primitive socialism and driven by an anger that is deeply racist” and the SACP [South African Communist Party], intent on “dragging the ANC and the country leftwards and backwards.” President de Klerk wears his new “liberal democracy” clothes “uncomfortably and his party is simply bewildered by the change.” The Democratic Party, DP, “does at least understand the principles of liberal democracy, but it has fallen on hard times.” The Federal Party is considered “a lobby rather than a political movement.” “A vote for any of these would serve to strengthen opposition to the ANC, but only the DP—given fresh leadership—can possibly form the base around which a liberal-democratic alternative must, sooner or later, consolidate. To change leaders is easy, but to create a new institution to serve as the vehicle of liberal-democratic values would be the work of a generation.”

SUNDAY NATION

Inkatha Defiance—As “past experiences gained during Inkatha demonstrations” have shown “we ought to be concerned about the safety of those that will chose not to heed the stayaway call” and to prevent violence “serious

measures” have to be taken, notes an editorial in Johannesburg SUNDAY NATION in English on 17 April on page 6. “The marches cannot be allowed to go ahead in the Witwatersrand at least” because “several areas have been declared as unrest areas.” “We expect the security forces to be out in full force to enforce the law by preventing unlawful marches from taking place, take action against any transgressors and protect all those wishing to go about their day-to-day business. Those intending to defy the ban and unrest regulations against the carrying of dangerous weapons should be prevented from leaving their hostels.” “The police also need to show their capacity and will to enforce the law, as what we might see this week, could be a rehearsal of what we are likely to see next week when millions of people are supposed to go to the polls.”

Rightwing Sabotage—“The SA Police Union (SAPU) has threatened to disrupt the elections and refuse to perform election protection duties” unless salary demands are met, the second editorial in Johannesburg SUNDAY NATION on 17 April notes. “Clearly, this threat is nothing but the pursuance of a well-known rightwing agenda to sabotage the forthcoming election.” The South African Police campaign against the National Peacekeeping Force, NPKF, since the NPKF “started training,” “is something Law and Order Minister Hermus Kriel should be ashamed of.”

RAPPORT

Inkatha Youth March—The Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans on 17 April cautions in a page-18 editorial: “Even in the confusion of the final days of transition to a new dispensation two wrong actions do not make a right. The fact that the police failed to thoroughly search the ANC’s headquarters at Shell House in Johannesburg after the massacre of Zulus was totally at odds with the generally held view of the authority of the law.” “But the march planned by the Inkatha Freedom Party Youth Brigade to the—to them—hated ANC headquarters is equally ill-considered and wrong. By marching in their thousands through the streets of the country’s financial capital they are not only challenging the law. They are exposing innocent lives to danger and playing with the kind of fire which makes even the most peace-loving and law-abiding citizens shudder. Not to mention a week’s mass action. The IFP youth may argue that in the ANC they have outstanding teachers for this kind of action. After all, the ANC and its allies conducted strikes, marched, and demonstrated—and then patted themselves on the back over the success of this kind of action, ignoring the cost to the country.” “The public shakes its head at the futile attempts to maintain law and order by the people involved in the Peace Accord and by the police. Through their office windows in the city center they have actually seen bodies being carried past, and now they look with suspicion at what they perceive to be a cover-up of what actually happened. Even at this late stage the guilty, regardless of who, what and of whatever political conviction they might be, must be brought to justice by the guardians of the law. In this they must have

the full cooperation of all parties, and all doors open to them. Fast. Because if that does not happen, the next error, worse than the first, will take place, namely, people beginning to march, and continuing to march through and after the election, out of a feeling of injustice and revenge. With all the accompanying dangers for the future."

Moderates Must Show More Muscle in Election—In his "Actualities" column on page 18 of *RAPPORT*, Izak de Villiers writes: "When South Africa became a republic in the sixties, the English-language press referred to the 'silly season.' If that period was silly, the present one is certifiable." "After the De Klerk-Mandela debate this week, the names of the parties which will contest the election rolled across the television screen: Trotskiites, black racists, old-world socialists, liberal democrats. Names which did not appear were those of the communists sailing under ANC banner, the Inkatha Freedom Party...and the Conservative Party..." "Will an election be able to satisfy all these participants and nonparticipants? That is the question facing a dazed electorate which must make their crosses in little more than a week." To keep things together "will demand more than a handshake from Mr. Mandela and Mr. de Klerk. It needs statesmanship, wisdom, and realistic planning. For decades the world's successful countries have not been faced with choices across such a broad political spectrum." "These days if a political party wants to become the government of a country it must walk the middle of the road and look after all its people, but must also be committed squarely to the proven ways of democracy and the free market." "During the past few weeks international impatience has been clearly evident. In particular, after the happenings in Bophuthatswana, the massacre of IFP members at Shell House in Johannesburg, and the struggle to get Mr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi involved in a constitutional settlement, there has been growing skepticism towards the ANC and its authoritarian lust for power and flirtation with socialistic dinosaur politics. Prominent overseas newspapers which used to be in the front ranks against apartheid have been critical." *RAPPORT* warns that "Western opinion makers will give an ANC-dominated government very little time to prove its good sense or stupidity. And only one test will be set: to what degree does the new regime satisfy the recipe that works, particularly with regard to the economy and human rights." "That is why moderate voters have such a tremendous responsibility to form an effective counter to the ANC in a new parliament. Should the ANC and its communist and socialist allies opt for all kinds of wild and ill-considered courses, there must be sufficient muscle to pull them back sharply in their tracks."

South African Press Review for 18 Apr
MB1804135194

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Buthelezi 'Loser' in International Mediation Collapse—Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 15 April in its page-6 editorial "cannot think of a greater waste of time and money" than the international mediation that never took place. The government and the ANC "blame the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party]—the IFP blames them." However, *THE CITIZEN* blames "all three, for how could they let this chance of ending the constitutional impasse go by? How could they waste the time of the mediators by bringing them here and then changing the terms of reference once the government came into the process?" "If there is a loser, it is Chief Buthelezi. Mediation was a chance to get his demands for greater autonomy for regions accepted by international mediators. He has lost that chance."

THE STAR

Too Many Strikes, Public Holidays—"Warning signs are flashing that the new South Africa—its problems of governability aside—will be born amid a culture of unproductivity," begins a page-12 editorial in Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 18 April. "Strikes are endemic, particularly in the former homelands. The election period plus a plethora of public holidays are effectively writing off half of April—and a good part of May—as working months." Besides the strikes by public servants in the homelands over pay disputes, there have also been "major stoppages in the food industry, mining...the public sector?" "All this disruption adds to the widespread feelings of uncertainty and impending chaos. A priority of the new government should be to get South Africa back to work again."

IFP: Rolling Mass Action Act of 'Provocation'—A second editorial on the same page says that despite the postponement of the 18 April march on the Johannesburg central business district, "the IFP Youth Brigade's programme of 'rolling mass action' is an act of provocation which cannot be ignored. Once a principled opponent of this tactic, the IFP has been afforded every opportunity to participate in the democratic process." If violence breaks out again, "the blame will rest primarily with those under whose banner the protest takes place—and that means Chief Buthelezi and the leadership of the IFP."

BUSINESS DAY

Postponement of IFP March; Use of Security Forces—The decision by the Inkatha youth leaders to call off the 18 April planned march in Johannesburg "is probably just a temporary respite, based on considerations of self-preservation," declares a page-8 editorial in Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 18 April. "Inkatha seems intent on a campaign of mass mobilisation." *BUSINESS DAY* notes that the banning of marches by provocative demonstrators, "though perhaps necessary, is nothing to feel self-righteous about. Worse, the willingness by the new generation of politicians to support the use by security forces of lethal crowd control

measures against those who defy banning orders is an ugly throwback to the past. Most disturbing is the apparent faith likely key members of the future government place in such measures as a total solution. It is really no more than a holding operation."

CAPE TIMES

Freedom Front Viljoen's Leadership—"Any loose talk in British newspapers of civil war brewing in South Africa, the realistic role of General Constand Viljoen and his Freedom Front in encouraging conservative Afrikaners

to vote should help to keep the political temperature down," states a page 6 editorial in Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 12 April. "It is encouraging, also, to note that Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg of the CP [Conservative Party] is not insisting that CP supporters should boycott the poll." CAPE TIMES hopes General Viljoen's leadership "is steadily marginalizing the wild men on the right." "If he succeeds, his strategy will keep the majority of conservative Afrikaners within the democratic process, and will undermine spurious attempts to justify any resort to violence by fanatical rightists."

Angola

Mediator Receives UNITA Proposal on Elections

MB1504203694 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 15 Apr 94

[Report by correspondent Manuel da Conceicao in Lusaka]

[Text] Today the mediator only met with the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] delegation, which submitted a document containing its views on the conclusion of the elections. UNITA proposed the reinstatement of state administration throughout Angola, guarantees, security, and freedom of expression for citizens, and the resumption of air and ground links with a view to ensuring the free movement of people and goods nationwide. A national electoral commission will be responsible for preparing the elections, and the United Nations will monitor the situation to determine whether conditions have been created to hold the second round of presidential elections.

It is believed that the UNITA document has been referred to the government delegation. The meeting between Chief Beye and UNITA lasted a long time, with Alioune Blondin Beye having to postpone for tomorrow the meeting he had scheduled with the government delegation. Today the government delegation met to discuss internal issues relating to the Ad Hoc Commission.

UNITA's Valentim Says Accord on Elections Possible

MB1604071494 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 16 Apr 94

[Text] The Angolan peace talks are continuing in Lusaka today. The general principles of the Angolan electoral process will be on the negotiating table and the talks will focus on the second round of presidential elections.

Dr. Jorge Valentim, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] information secretary, said in the Zambian capital yesterday that there was the possibility that an agreement might be reached in that area. That UNITA official said, however, that he favored more exchanges of ideas between the two sides so as to permit a greater understanding of the problems at hand.

The UN mediators and the team led by Faustino Muteka are due to meet today. UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye is expected to receive the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party's counterproposal on national reconciliation, for which he has waited more than a week.

The mediators and the UNITA team to the talks met throughout the morning yesterday. In the afternoon Blondin Beye met with the Ad Hoc Commission for Electoral Affairs.

Says Nobody 'Officially' Backs War

MB1704134594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1228 GMT 17 Apr 94

[Text] Lusaka April 17 SAPA—Angola's rebel UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement has appealed for an end to the war in the country, saying this would help strengthen continuing peace negotiations between it and the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government, the ZIANA national news agency reported on Sunday [17 April]. The two sides have been negotiating in the Zambian capital of Lusaka for five months.

UNITA secretary for information, Jorge Valentim, said although general principles for a ceasefire had been agreed upon, the war in Angola continued to escalate. "Nobody is supporting the war officially. It's against the wishes of mediators, observers, and the international community, particularly the United Nations Security Council," said Mr Valentim.

Government Delegation Presents Proposal on Elections

MB1604202994 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 16 Apr 94

[Report by correspondent Manuel da Conceicao in Luanda]

[Text] The mediator met today with the government delegation, which submitted a document on its views about the conclusion of the elections. Sources close to the negotiations say the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] have agreed to the document submitted by the mediator, which is based on proposals presented yesterday by UNITA and today by the government, regarding the conclusion of elections.

The document on national reconciliation will be discussed. This is the final document, and it provides for UNITA's participation in the various government echelons. Political analysts say the document is very brief in that UNITA does not discuss what the government has to offer. UNITA says it has asked for nothing from the government, including the sharing of power, because it was the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola that won the elections. UNITA will take part in the government in view of the latter's offer in line with the spirit of national reconciliation.

UNITA Radio Reports on Meeting

MB1704074194 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 17 Apr 94

[Text] The peace talks continued in the Zambian capital yesterday, even though it was a Saturday. There was no plenary meeting, but UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye and the troika of observers held a lengthy meeting with the Luanda team led by Faustino Muteka

to discuss issues pertaining to the second round of presidential elections. This issue had already been discussed with the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] team on 15 April. It would appear that there were not too many problems and UNITA and the government managed to overcome some of their differences.

However, no progress has been made concerning national reconciliation. Sources said that nothing major is expected until Luanda has responded to UN proposals concerning UNITA's participation in the government of the country. The two sides have decided to leave those matters for discussion at a later stage.

Today is Sunday and there is no negotiation under way in Lusaka. The peace talks are scheduled to resume tomorrow.

Two Red Cross Aircraft Crash in Benguela

*MB1804071694 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 18 Apr 94*

[Text] Two Red Cross aircraft in Angola are said to have crashed yesterday. As we file this report, we do not know the causes of the crash or what losses were sustained. The incident took place in Benguela Province when these aircraft were coming from Luanda carrying provisions for people facing food shortages in the province. Meanwhile, it is expected that the organization will release information on the issue soon.

Radio Reports on Clashes in Cuito, N'Dalatando

*MB1504205794 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 15 Apr 94*

[Excerpt] There is no hope for tranquility in Cuito, Bie Province, in the coming days. Clashes took place in the city on 13 April, after Eduardo dos Santos' aircraft parachuted war materiel on the defense lines of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA]. This scenario was repeated yesterday.

According to our reporter Jardim Sikito Prata, a Ilyushin-76 aircraft belonging to the Luanda Air Force on two occasions, at 0900 and 1500, dropped war materiel, fuel, backpacks, and other equipment. A total of 10 parachutes once again fell on the FALA's defense lines. Military sources contacted by Sikito Prata, say these constant operations are part of a deliberate plan by Eduardo dos Santos to resume clashes in Bie in order to delay peace which is being negotiated in Lusaka.

The FALA military command in Bie has warned, however, that it will not tolerate any act of provocation and all those who insist will be severely punished.

Military operations by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] continue to be the center of attention inside Angola where Eduardo dos Santos' men have not learned from their defeats. In Cuanza Norte Province, the UNITA armed

forces pushed to Lucala-2 River region the Luanda regime troops who had in vain tried to take N'Dalatando, the capital of Cuanza Norte Province. Lieutenant Colonel Sexto Sachi, chief of FALA operations in the province, gave assurances that the city will never fall into the hands of the MPLA-PT by the force of arms. [passage omitted]

Air Force Bombs N'Dalatando

*MB1704051594 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 16 Apr 94*

[Text] Unable to cope with National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] troops and disenchanted with seeing their parachutes falling in UNITA-controlled areas, MPLA-PT [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party] troops stationed in Bie today decided to mount an attack, using artillery fire. Sources say powerful explosions were heard inside the city. Although the situation is worrisome, sources in Huambo told our correspondent that World Food Program aircraft managed to land in Bie with foodstuffs on board. The sources added that UNITA armed forces in Bie have been instructed to remain calm, but if Luanda continues with its bombardments, the situation could worsen.

Meanwhile, our Cuanza Norte correspondent reported today that the MPLA-PT air force continued with its attacks on N'Dalatando and nearby locations. The source said the MPLA-PT air force has been carrying out two attacks daily. Civilians are the preferred targets for the air force [words indistinct] and Lucala villages. The source added that bombardments by artillery units have been stepped up. The command of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola in the region said this afternoon that N'Dalatando will never be occupied by neither [words indistinct] let alone aircraft.

MPLA Troops Shell Bie

*MB1704071394 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 17 Apr 94*

[Text] Unable to face the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] troops and disappointed that their parachutes should be falling in UNITA-controlled areas, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party, MPLA-PT, forces went on the attack and started shelling Bie [Cuito] yesterday.

Civilian sources in the area of Bie have told the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel, Vorgan, that large explosions were heard in the city. Despite the worrisome situation, sources in humanitarian aid organizations in Huambo have told Vorgan that World Food Program aircraft carrying aid have been able to land at Bie.

Those sources also said that the UNITA armed forces in Bie have been instructed to remain calm, but the situation could deteriorate if Luanda does insist on bombing the city. Two MPLA-PT attempts to provide parachute

assistance to the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola were thwarted this week. It would seem, though, that Luanda wants to expand the area it controls. Such a move would not appear to be peaceful.

Lesotho

Prime Minister Addresses Parliament, Appeals for Calm

MB1504191194 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English 1600 GMT 15 Apr 94

[Text] The right honorable prime minister, Dr. Ntsu Mokhehle, today appealed to the Basotho nation to be calm over the tragic death of the late deputy prime minister, Mr. Selometsi Baholo. Addressing parliament this morning, the prime minister said he had received reports on the attack and murder of Mr. Baholo and the abduction of four other cabinet ministers. The matter was reported to the Council of State, which met under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Letsie III.

A delegation of four people were sent to the Makoanyane and Ratjomose barracks to investigate the condition of the four ministers and safeguard their lives. They were also to try to determine the causes of the crisis. The ministers were released last night and provided with tight security at their homes. Dr. Mokhehle congratulated the delegation on the excellent work they did. Dr. Mokhehle said he met members of the diplomatic corps and explained the situation to them.

The prime minister said he had received a special message of solidarity from the Commonwealth secretary general, Chief Emeka Anyaoku, who also promised two envoys to Lesotho to help in investigations into the causes of the present crisis. The envoys are Mr. Max Gaylard and Dr. Moses Anasu. Dr. Mokhehle told the house that arrangements for Mr. Baholo's funeral were being made. He expressed his deepest sympathy to Mr. Baholo's widow and family, to His Majesty the king, the government, and the people of Lesotho over the sad loss. The prime minister also briefed members of the senate on the same issue.

Several Ministers Said Still Fearing for Their Lives

MB1604145594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1431 GMT 16 Apr 94

[Text] Johannesburg April 16 SAPA—The situation is reported to be calm in Lesotho following the murder of the deputy prime minister, Mr Selometsi Baholo, earlier this week, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports. South Africa's ambassador to Lesotho, Mr Gerhard Visser, said people were going about their daily tasks and that the border posts had been reopened. However, despite the calm, several government ministers were reported to be fearing for their lives and did not attend Friday's [15 April] cabinet meeting.

Commonwealth Envoys Begin Efforts To Resolve Crisis

MB1504173194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1707 GMT 15 Apr 94

[By Jonathon Rees]

[Text] Maseru April 15 SAPA—Two Commonwealth envoys arrived in the Lesotho capital Maseru on Friday [15 April] to probe the murder by dissident troops of Deputy Prime Minister Selometsi Baholo at his home early on Thursday morning. By Friday evening there had been no arrests or obvious government action on the killing, nor the kidnapping of four cabinet ministers who were released unharmed on Thursday night after a day in army barracks.

A government spokesman said an investigation was under way by military leaders. The government was unable on Friday to identify reasons for Thursday's events, although observers and diplomats pointed to an undisciplined military without loyalty to the one-year-old government of the Basotholand Congress Party [BCP].

Soldiers continued to occupy strategic points on hills surrounding the capital on Friday, but told journalists this was routine. Short bursts of machine gun fire were heard in Maseru early on Friday morning. The city was otherwise quiet as residents went about their business.

Flags were not flown at half mast. However, the political situation remained "very tense", according to government spokesman Seeiso Sarutla. "The streets are not tense, but the situation is tense in government circles...they just lost their number two," a diplomat said.

Cabinet ministers and military leaders were unavailable for comment on Friday, and Prime Minister Ntsu Mokhehle, who is also minister of defence, declined to take questions from journalists after briefing Lesotho's Parliament and Senate.

There was no word from King Letsie III, who on Thursday convened an emergency sitting of his state council to deal with the crisis.

Lesotho's military is engaged in a long-standing dispute over demands for a 100 per cent wage increase. Government has lumped soldiers with civil servants and says all salaries are under review.

Conflict between soldiers over acceptance of a government pay offer saw two armed camps shell each other in Maseru earlier this year, prompting the Commonwealth to appoint an investigative task force. That force, in its report released recently, called for more dialogue between parties; a reduction in size of the 2,500 royal Lesotho Defence Force; and more government transparency.

Some observers said ministers targeted by the army were part of a clique resisting its demands and pressing for

increased discipline and government control of the armed forces, which they said needed re-orientation towards serving a democratic government.

Mr Sarutla said the killing and kidnapping could have been an attempt to isolate Mr Mokhehle and render him ineffective. He said the new government had inherited an undisciplined force and was having problems imposing discipline. "As long as the army is undisciplined then the safety of everyone is under threat."

The Commonwealth emissaries who arrived on Friday, Mr Moses Anasu and Mr Max Gaylord, were scheduled to meet the prime minister and military leaders at the weekend in a bid to solve Lesotho's latest crisis.

The BCP holds 64 of the 65 parliamentary seats, having swept to power in March last year in the country's first democratic elections in 22 years. A BCP victory at the polls in 1971 was rejected by then Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan who banned the party and exiled many of its leaders. Jonathan was toppled by Gen Metsing Lekhanya in a military coup in 1986.

Gen Lekhanya was in turn overthrown in 1991 by a member of his military council, Gen Elias Ramama, who led the country to elections in 1993.

South Africa was concerned at recent events in Lesotho and was ready to render all moral assistance to the landlocked mountain kingdom, South African Ambassador to Lesotho Gerhard Visser said.

Meet With Mediation Group

MB1604184994 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English 1600 GMT 16 Apr 94

[Text] The Commonwealth delegation today met with the Lesotho Government mediation group to discuss the current situation in the country. The meeting follows an appeal by the right honorable the prime minister, Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle, for both parties to assist in resolving the crisis in the Lesotho armed forces.

The Commonwealth delegation consisted of Mr. Max Gaylord and Dr. Moses Anasu, who arrived in Maseru yesterday; and the Lesotho Government group comprised, Bishop (Phillip Mukuku), the president of the law society, Mr. (Tandiso Tlaudi), and Chief (Masopha Seyiso). Further negotiations between the Commonwealth group and the Lesotho military representatives were envisaged today.

The meetings follow an uprising by some members of the armed forces on Thursday this week which resulted in the fatal shooting of the deputy prime minister, the honorable Mr. Selometsi Baholo, and the arrest of four other ministers who were set free later that day after negotiations between the Lesotho Government mediation group and the military.

Envoy Comments on Meeting With Officers

MB1604205794 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 16 Apr 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Excerpts] The immediate tension appears to have subsided in Lesotho following the killing on Thursday [14 April] of Deputy Prime Minister Selometsi Baholo at the hands of rogue soldiers who also briefly detained four other government ministers. [passage omitted] Following this week's crisis, a Commonwealth mediating team has flown in to Lesotho. On the line to Maseru, Timothy Ecott asked Max Gaylord, director of political affairs in the Commonwealth secretariat, whether he thought this latest crisis was in fact an army revolt:

[Begin recording] [Gaylord] It's not that. In fact we have just come from a meeting with the delegation of 25 soldiers, the people that we dealt with last January. They have sought to reassure us of a couple of things. One is that the Royal Lesotho Defense Force is still united notwithstanding the rogue elements who perpetrated the events of last Thursday. They pledged again through us their loyalty to the Government of Lesotho, the democratically elected government, and have reiterated they want to be a professional army.

[Ecott] So, what do you have to do this time?

[Gaylord] Well, I think the principal purpose of our coming here, we have already been asked: Are you going to solve the crisis, whatever it is. Well, we are not doing that. We are here to help the Basotho. The government and the people of Lesotho are going to solve the crisis (?such as it is). But I think what we have been able to do is take a reading of the army through the 25 representatives. Of course, we will be passing that on to the government. In fact, we have already done so. And I think that is reassuring in itself. But certainly at one stage a couple of days ago, I think the international media was talking of a coup. Well, there is no evidence of that.

[Ecott] Can you say though what the incident actually revolves around because the government didn't seem to be too sure. They said it was a good guess that it was related to a pay dispute.

[Gaylord] I don't think our guess is any better than theirs at the moment, Tim. In fact, the investigation process is now under way and I guess it will have to be left to the commander and the authorities, but it is certainly too early for us to cast any sort of opinion on it.

[Ecott] Is the situation, however, volatile? Have the people you have spoken to given you the impression that this was a flare up that can be contained or will be contained?

[Gaylord] Well, I think it can say to you that I believe it can be contained. I believe it will be contained because as I say it looks very much like—I used the term

before—rogue elements within the defense force. Certainly there is no hint of anything in the officer corps from, say, the rank of lieutenant and above. The deed appears to have been done by soldiers. So, it certainly can be contained, although it would be fair to say there is tension in the town. I think the civilians are probably (?heartily) sick of this sort of thing. Most of the soldiers or all of the soldiers we spoke to this afternoon are absolutely dismayed by it (?as well as they) might be. Some tension, but containable. [end recording]

Swaziland

Chief Alleges Volksfront Training Cadres in North

MB1704154894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1317 GMT 17 Apr 94

[Text] Mbabane April 17 SAPA—A tribal Swazi chief has claimed that Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front—AVF] cadres are being trained in northern Swaziland. Chief Prince Mnikwa told SAPA's correspondent in Mbabane he had informed the Swazi military of the activities of the AVF, but so far nothing had been done. Chief Mnikwa did not say how he came to the conclusion that the people he had "seen in the mountains" were AVF cadres, but he feared these people would attack his subjects.

Says AWB Holding Political Meetings

MB1804093394 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 18 Apr 94 p 3

[Report by Bhekie Masebula]

[Text] South Africa's right wing group—AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] is reported to be holding political meetings at Lubodlwana mountain near Hhelehhele in Northern Hhohho.

This was confirmed on Saturday [16 April] by the chief of the area, Prince Mnikwa who said the meetings started a few weeks ago. He said the Umbutfo [warrior] Swaziland Defence Force (USDF) which patrols the area had been informed about the presence of the AWB at the mountain, but no action has been taken against them. The area is situated near the fence separating Swaziland from South Africa close to the Matsamo border gate.

Prince Mnikwa said he was told by his subjects on Monday last week, after he came back from hospital for an operation that last Saturday, that there was a large gathering of Boers at the Lubodlwana mountain close to a farm owned by a certain Mr. Botman. "When I asked whether the army had been informed about this, I was told that they had been informed, but no action was taken."

Prince Mnikwa said there had been similar reports in the past, but it had been difficult for him to believe them because the Boers were never seen. "But now they have been seen holding a meeting in broad-daylight. I therefore now believe that these Boers are using my area because they feel it is free from patrols."

Prince Mnikwa said the behaviour of the AWB was a violation of the country's laws which prohibit the holding of political meetings without a permit. He said he was planning to meet with the Pigg's Peak police station commander, Mr. Smart Dlamini to discuss what steps would be taken against the AWB.

Niger**One Dead, 20 Injured in Niamey Demonstrations***AB1704130394 Paris AFP in English 1128 GMT
17 Apr 94*

[Text] Niamey, April 17 (AFP)—Opposition demonstrations here left at least one person dead and 20 injured, while police arrested leading opposition members on Niger's first anniversary as a democracy, a spokesman for the main opposition party MNSD said Sunday [17 April].

The violence erupted Saturday, a day after the country's three opposition parties, lead by the MNSD or National Movement for the Development Society, called for civil disobedience to protest at the marginalisation of their supporters by the government.

Niamey Hospital said one demonstrator had died from his injuries and a second was seriously hurt.

The MNSD spokesman said police arrested about 100 party militants including "several influential members," among them Karadji Ayarga and Sani Mahamane, respectively a former government minister and former general secretary of the National Assembly.

MNSD is Niger's former sole party. The demonstrations came as the ruling Alliance of Forces for Change was celebrating the first anniversary of President Mahamane Ousmane's investiture.

The worst clashes occurred near Niamey stadium between opposition supporters and backers of the Alliance participating in the swearing-in ceremonies, the spokesman said.

Throughout the afternoon, youths erected roadblocks of burning tires at the city's main intersections and looted government cars.

On Friday, in a letter sent to Ousmane, the 33 opposition deputies (out of 83 deputies in total) threatened to form a parallel administration if their supporters were not given 46 percent of top government jobs, a figure which corresponds to the amount of votes won by the opposition March 27, in the second round of presidential elections.

Government spokesman Mouctar Diallo condemned the demonstrations Saturday and said the government would not back down in the face of their protests.

Earlier in the week clashes between police and Islamic fundamentalists left 10 dead in northern Niamey, while negotiations with the rebel Tuaregs, due Friday, were postponed yet again. Tuaregs have been fighting a war since 1971 for recognition by the Niamey authorities of their rights and a share in the wealth derived from their uranium-rich traditional lands.

Main Opposition Leaders Arrested*AB1704154594 Paris AFP in English 1518 GMT
17 Apr 94*

[Excerpt] Niamey, April 17 (AFP)—Police rounded up the leaders of the three main opposition groups here Sunday [17 April], party officials said, in a crackdown launched the day after anti-government demonstrations left one dead and 20 injured.

Mamadou Tanja, leader of the National Movement of the Development Society (MNSD), his counterpart Andre Salifou of the Union of Progressive Patriots and Democrats (UPDP) and the head of the Democratic Union of Progressive Forces (UDFP), Issoufou Assoumane, were arrested at midday (1100 GMT), an MNSD official told AFP. The party worker said the men were detained by detectives for questioning after emerging from a meeting at headquarters of the MNSD—Niger's former sole party—but official sources declined to confirm their arrests. [passage omitted]

President Reacts to Call for Civil Disobedience*AB1604170094 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830
GMT 15 Apr 94*

[Text] The Federation of Labor Unions of Niger (USTN) launched a general strike to demand salary increases to stem the effects of CFA devaluation. Now the opposition is calling for civil disobedience. Andre Salifou, the former speaker of the interim National Assembly and leader of the opposition Union of Progressive Patriots and Democrats, explains their demands.

[Begin Salifou recording] The (?UCI) [expansion unknown] is ailing. Democracy has been twisted for a year now, and the negative result is that our freedom of movement is not respected. What can we do in the face of such a situation?

After a year of various attempts, I repeat, various attempts, to solve the issue, because we condemned the way things were being conducted in Parliament and I myself am a parliamentarian, nobody listened. We issued press communiques, most of which were censored, asking the authorities to change their methods. We also held rallies and organized demonstrations. We petitioned and sent motions to the head of state, the prime minister. We sent a number of letters without receiving a single response. The only recourse left to us is the use of an article contained in our Constitution. Article 6 stipulates that the Niger people can call the state to order. The second point of this article further describes any power, any regime that deliberately violates the present Constitution, as oppressive. That is why we will launch a campaign of civil disobedience, because Niger is stifled and threatened with chaos. We should stop this devilish machine that could crush the country and its citizens. [end recording]

The Niger head of state, President Mahamane Ousmane, believes that the opposition should return to the negotiating table. To Mr. Ousmane, this call for civil disobedience is merely an emotional reaction from the opposition.

[Begin Ousmane recording] The opposition is expressing its fears. This is absolutely normal in the context of freedom of speech, of democracy, and political pluralism. Everybody has the right to express himself, express what they think, their views and conception on what is going on in the world. However, we have a framework that is the Constitution, the parties' manifestos, the laws and regulations of the Republic. As far as I am concerned, the opposition is not questioning these fundamental elements. I also think that until now, the opposition publicized their intention to use Article 6 of the Constitution and call for civil disobedience. Therefore, I believe this is an emotional expression. With consultations and dialogue, everything will be fine. [end recording]

Nigeria

Jos Curfew Relaxed; Situation 'Back to Normal'

AB1704211194 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 17 Apr 94

[Text] The dusk-to-dawn curfew imposed on Jos, the Plateau State capital, last week as a result of the civil disturbances there, has been relaxed. It will now take effect from 2100 till 0600. A statement from the state administrator's office today said the decision was taken in order to ease the difficulties faced by law-abiding citizens. It advised them to go about their normal businesses while assuring them of the safety of life and property. Meanwhile, the situation in Jos metropolis is back to normal as both commercial and social activities have resumed.

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